"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate northwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,682. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BRITISH PUSH GERMAN RIGHT OVER THE MARNE; HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED IN 10-MILE RETREAT; FRENCH WIN ON OURCQ; GERMAN CENTRE HOLDS

RAISE INCOME TAX FOR WAR DEFICIT

Tentative Plan Increases Rate and Makes Earnings of $2,000 Liable.

TO PRODUCE $35,000,000

Whisky Escapes an Increase, but Beer and Domestic Wines Must Pay.

AN IMPOST ON FREIGHT

Ways and Means Majority Agree and Measure Now Waits on Formal Committee Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Democrats of the House Ways and Means Committee today completed their deliberations over the proposed Emergency War Tax bill, which is planned to replenish the diminished Governmental revenues to the extent of $100,000,000 a year. The bill now will be whipped into shape by Chairman Underwood, who probably will present it to the House before the end of this week.

It will be necessary, of course, to call in the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee before the formal report on the measure is made to the House, but this will be a perfunctory proceeding. Mr. Underwood announced that the committee would meet Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. When once the bill is before the House it will take precedence over everything else.

The majority of the committee, as was expected, today determined to draw upon the income tax machinery as a means of bringing a part of the needed revenue into the Treasury. It is estimated that nearly $35,000,000 may be raised in this way. The plan is to levy a tax of 1% per cent. on incomes of $2,000 and upward of unmarried persons and upon incomes of $3,000 a year and upward of married persons.

The proposal in effect is simply to reduce the present exempted amount of income from $3,000 to $2,000, in the case of unmarried persons, and from $4,000 to $3,000, in the case of married persons, and besides, to add 50 per cent. to the tax rate, which is now 1 per cent.

In deciding on the income tax increases the committee considered the fact that revenue from this source would not be available until next July, but the opinion was general that the increased revenue from other sources would meet any deficit until that time. The one-half of 1 per cent. increase would be added pro rata in accordance with the increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of $20,000.

The committee agreed that the increased tax on beer and malt liquors should be fixed at 50 cents a barrel, bringing in $35,000,000. On domestic wines an extra tax of 20 cents a gallon will raise $10,000,000. It was decided to tax rectified spirits 2 cents a gallon, raising thereby $2,000,000.

Opponents of an increased tax on whiskies won their fight after three ballots had been taken. Proposals to levy an additional tax of 25 cents and 15 cents a gallon were defeated. On a proposal to make the tax 10 cents a gallon there was a tie vote. Finally it was agreed to make the tax apply only to rectified spirits at 2 cents.

The committee, it is said, also agreed tentatively on a tax on railroad freight in lieu of a tax of railroad tickets. Such a tax would be collected by the railroads and would be administered easily. The rate proposed, it was reported, was 2 per cent.

It was agreed not to tax tobacco products, automobiles, gasoline, amusement tickets, magazines, and many other articles and commodities which had been suggested, the increased income tax averting the necessity of levying against these articles. No official announcement of the committee's action was made, Representative Underwood, the Chairman, saying that the programme was subject to change. The committee will meet again on Thursday.

PRIEST SAVED ENGLISHMEN.

Sheltered Four Soldiers and Lied to Pursuing Uhlans.

New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—A woman who lived in one of the villages to the northeast of Paris until the approach of the Germans tells me of the following episode:

Last Tuesday or Wednesday four lost British soldiers turned up in the village and asked for shelter. They had been chased by Uhlans. The village cure probably realized the risks he ran when he took them into his little house.

Early in the morning a German patrol rode into the place, summoned the inhabitants, and demanded the surrender of the Englishmen, threatening penalties. All the villagers knew where they were and turned to their spiritual guide. The good curé lied boldly, in a loud voice, so that his flock should understand that he had not seen the Englishmen; no doubt they had gone on toward Paris. The German soldiers then rode on.

What most struck my informant was the exceeding deliberation with which the Atkins four performed their toilet and brushed their hair and clothes before making their escape. The curé then departed for a safer place.

When they returned and found all the birds flown the Uhlans took their revenge by burning his house.

MESSAGE BY KAISER TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Official Berlin Organ Publishes Statement That He Has Just Sent One.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—News has reached here that the North German Gazette of Berlin, the official organ of the German Government, publishes a statement that Emperor William has sent an important message to President Wilson.

MONEY MAY WIN WAR, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Chancellor, Discouraging Municipal Borrowing, Says Empire Needs Every Penny.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—"We want every penny we can raise to help fight the enemy," said David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying today to a deputation from municipalities which wanted the aid of the Treasury in obtaining loans at cheap rates.

"We must come out triumphant in this struggle," continued the Chancellor, "and as finance is going to play a very important part in it, we must husband our resources. We do not want a penny spent which is not absolutely essential to relieve distress. In my judgment, the last few hundred millions may win the war.

"The first hundred million our enemy can spend as well as we, but the last they cannot, thank God, and therefore I think cash is going to count much more than we imagine.

"At the present moment we are only at the beginning. We are fighting a very tough enemy, who is well prepared for the fight and will probably fight to the very end before he will accept the only conditions upon which we can possibly make peace.

"If we are wise, that is where our resources will count, not merely of men, but of cash. We have won with a silver bullet before. We financed Europe in the greatest war we ever fought, and that is what won. Of course, British tenacity and courage always come in, and they always will. But let us remember that British cash tells, too."

Statistics published today show that German vessels of a value of about $25,000,000 have either been captured or sunk by the British, while ships valued at $50,000,000 are locked up in German ports.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER THANKS GREAT BRITAIN

Kitchener Replies That Army is Proud to Aid and Can Always Be Relied Upon.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The official Press Bureau announces that M. Millerand, the French War Minister, has sent to Lord Kitchener the following telegram, dated Bordeaux, Sept. 7:

I am pleased to transmit to you the following telegram which Gen. Joffre requested me to send to you:

"The Commander in Chief of the French armies expresses to Lord Kitchener his warm thanks for the constant support given to our armies by the British forces during the whole course of the operations. At the present moment that support is most valuable, and is manifest in a very energetic manner in the action now engaged against the German right wing."

I am expressing my gratitude to Field Marshal French, who has always lent to our armies the most effective collaboration. Allow me in the name of the Government to join the expression of my gratitude to that of the General in Chief.

To this Lord Kitchener has replied:

Pray accept and transmit to Gen. Joffre my most sincere thanks for the telegram you have had the kindness to address to me. I ask you to believe and cause Gen. Joffre to be told how content the British Army is to find itself collaborating with the French Army, and how proud we are of the noble task of bringing to them the support of which you speak so generously, and upon which you can always rely with the greatest confidence.

THINK AUSTRIA MAY YIELD.

Italian Military Writers Say Allies' Chances Are Improved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 8. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Italian opinion is now inclined to the view that the chances of victory for the Triple Entente have been improved by recent events. Military writers suggest that Austria may try to make peace for herself, leaving Germany isolated.

Great importance is attached to the declaration of the allied powers that they will not make peace separately and to the growing Francophile agitation, admitted by the Austrian press, which is now manifest in Rumania.

The Spanish Ambassador here denied the report that Spain is contemplating intervention.

CHAS. B. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN. Now at 2, 3rd St. Complete Office Outfitter.

RUSSIANS TAKE TWO MORE FORTS

Strongholds of Nikolaieff and Mikolajow, in Galicia, Captured After Severe Fighting.

STRATEGIC VALUE GREAT

The Invaders' Cavalry Now Upon the Crests of the Carpathian Mountains.

SIGNS OF GENERAL RETREAT

Gen. Ruzsky Engaging the Army of Gen. Auffenberg in Poland—Battle Has Lasted Three Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The fortress of Nikolaieff, twenty miles due south of Lvov, (formerly Lemberg,) has been taken by the Russians after severe fighting. The fortress is one of the most modern military strongholds in Austria, being supplied with all the newest forms of defense and of offensive weapons. It has steel cupolas masked with ranges of earthworks and guns of modern type and of heavy calibre.

Nikolaieff fortress commands the passage of the Rrver Dneister, and its capture shows that the Russians are steadily advancing westward through Galicia, apart from the fighting on a larger scale which is still progressing satisfactorily seventy miles further to the north.

At Nikolaieff forty guns of the heaviest type and stores of all kinds have been captured. Like Lvov, this fortress had been supplied with one year's stores, all of which are now in Russian hands.

As to the theatre of the Austrian main armies' activity between the Dneister and Bug Rivers, the latest news reports that the Austrians are suggesting all along the line, a fact which spells more than defeat. It is a disaster, owing to the character of the country behind the returning troops.

At Rava Russka, 32 miles northwest of Lvov, fighting was severe, this point being of considerable value as the junction of the high road and of four Austrian railways. The Russians found here more than 500 men abandoned in hospitals suffering from dysentery, which is working havoc in the Austrian armies.

Rava Russka is 12 miles inside the Austrian frontier and 30 miles south of the line which the Austrian main armies occupied a couple of days ago. Thus it is evident that the Austrians are moving toward the rear with considerable haste.

On the Russo-German frontier nothing is again reported but the usual little affairs which are of daily occurrence when the cavalry of the two armies are engaged in keeping in touch with the enemy.

The following official statement was issued in Petrograd today:

"In the Rawa region the Russian commander, Gen. Ruszky, has fought a fierce battle against strong Austrian forces. The Russian troops have delivered an attack against a very strongly fortified Austrian position near Gorodok.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the offensive movements of the Russians have proved favorable to their arms."

Austrians in General Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The big battle in Lublin Government is still raging, but the Austrian armies that last week were trying to force their way northward in the face of stubborn Russian resistance are now retiring all along the line.

The Russians in Lublin Government stemmed the tide of the main Austrian advance, while Gen. Ruszky's army broke up the Austrian forces that were screening Lemberg. Lemberg is taken and the northern Russian army has now proceeded to advance in strength, working havoc in the chief Austrian army and driving it back on the Vistula and the San.

Three Austrian armies, it appears, are operating in this region. That on the right is commanded by Gen. Dankl, that in the centre by Gen. Auffenberg, and that on the left by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand. All these armies have suffered considerable losses and of the total number of 82,000 prisoners captured by the Russians on the Austrian front 12,000 were taken from Auffenberg's army alone.

A German division that came to the aid of the retiring Austrian armies was attacked by the Russians before it could cross the Vistula. The Austrians are now confronted with a grave problem. The big army that they brought up into Lublin Government before the Russians had concentrated a large force has now to withdraw over the hilly districts in the south of the government on to the marshes of the San and the broad-

Continued on Page 4.

BERLIN REPORTS VICTORIES

Evacuated Rheims Taken by 13 Troopers, Wireless Advices Declare.

RUSSIAN REPULSE ALLEGED

Austria Says She Is Continuing Advance in Russian Poland, Taking 600 Prisoners.

TELL OF SERVIAN DEFEAT

Capture of 5,000 Troops Asserted—Germany Says Britain Is Searching American Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A German account of the manner in which the French fortress town of Rheims, in the second French line of defense, was occupied by the Kaiser's forces was made public by the German Embassy today. An official dispatch from Berlin to the embassy via the Sayville wireless route says the town was taken by thirteen officers and privates under command of Capt. von Humbrachs, who made a daring ride into Rheims, took possession of the place, and waited for the arrival of reinforcements.

Four separate wireless dispatches from Berlin were received by the embassy today. One of them alleges that the British have seized or searched all American mails bound for Germany on Dutch steamers, and another gives another defense of the actions of the Germans in connection with the burning of Louvain.

The first of the wireless messages made public by the German Embassy read:

"Rheims occupied on Sept. 5 by a German small patrol consisting of six officers, seven privates. Mr. Scheuermann, war correspondent of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, wires that when still doubtful whether forts were occupied, Capt. von Humbrachs led patrol between forts, rode into the Town Hall, took formal possession of the city, made Mayor hostage for proper behavior of the inhabitants, then awaited arrival of German brigade."

The second wireless message to the embassy follows:

"Column under command of Gen. Kestranek, advancing with eastern army of Gen. Dankl on Russian territory, repulsed violent attack of Russians; captured 600 Russians.

"In the south, Servians tried near Mitrovica to break into Croatian territory; about 5,000 Servians taken prisoners of war; much war material captured."

The third dispatch read:

"Kölnische Volkszeitung, Germany's leading Catholic organ, prints an interview with Mgr. Dr. Coenrad, Vice Rector of the Louvain University. He says there was hot firing upon German soldiers in streets; firing was from Belgian guns, which give different report from German rifles. Coenrad was one of hostages held by Germans at the time of firing. He heard that other prominent citizens were led around in the streets to read a German proclamation at forty or fifty different places, warning civilians against shooting. Even while readirig these he heard Belgian shots continuing. He highly praises entire bearing of the Germans after entering the city."

The other wireless dispatch read:

"English seize or search all American mails destined Germany found in Dutch steamers. Americans and relatives of such staying here very uneasy on account of impossibility getting news from other side."

KAISER SEES BOMBARDMENT

On Hill Overlooking Nancy, He Watches His Army in Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A report from Basle confirms earlier statements that the Kaiser watched the Germans bombarding Nancy. Attended at first by a small staff, he took up a position on a hill overlooking the town, just outside the range of the French artillery.

For several hours the Kaiser stood alone in an isolated spot in the full glare of the sun, his eyes glued to a field glass through which he was following the operations of his army. Finally he walked back to a waiting automobile and was driven away, unattended.

IDEAL HOME FOR FALL & WINTER. Hotel Montclair, Montclair, N. J., 45 min. out; steam heat; open fireplaces; elec. service; golf, dancing. Adv.

BUELOW WARNS ITALY TO STICK TO DREIBUND

Ex-Chancellor Declares That If She Were to Break the Treaty It Would Be a Crime.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany, realizing the impossibility of intimidating Italy, is now resorting to persuasion, with the object of convincing the Italians that the salvation of their country lies with Germany.

The ex-Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, who married a daughter of the late Minister Signor Minghetti, and boasts that he is an Italian by marriage, solemnly warns Italy that she must join Germany. An interview with Prince von Bülow has been widely circulated here, where the Prince has many friends, as he spends his Winters in Rome.

The Prince says Italy will commit a serious mistake if she abandons her long-standing Allies. Her future existence depends upon Germany's triumph, for her unity and independence will cease if Germany's power be lost or diminished.

Prince von Bülow predicts Italy's ruin if pan-Slavism triumphs, and concludes by pointing out that Italy's abandonmentof Germany and Austria would constitute a violation of international law without parallel in history. It would not only be the greatest of mistakes, but a crime.

Fortunately the Italians know on which side their bread is buttered, and are indifferent to Prince von Bülow's "disinterested" logic.

GERMAN RED CROSS GETS ROENTGEN MEDAL

No Longer Valued In View of England's Attitude in the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Frankfort correspondent of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says that Prof. Roentgen, the discoverer of the X-ray, has given the Red Cross the gold medal, containing $250 worth of gold, which the Royal Society presented to him in honor of his discovery. Prof. Roentgen said he did not wish to keep the medal any longer in view of the attitude of England in this war.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The following official statement was received here this evening by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Professors of the leading German universities have declared their intention to renounce all distinctions bestowed upon them by British universities or learned societies on account of Great Britain's attitude in the war.

"Dr. Karl Helfferich, a Director of the Deutsche Bank, who has returned to Berlin from Belgium, denies the reports of the total destruction of Louvain. He says the entire southern half and part of the western portion of the town are practically undamaged, and that the Hotel de Ville was saved by German soldiers extinguishing flames from surrounding houses which threatened it."

DENY THAT RUSSIANS ARE NOW IN FRANCE

Russian and French Embassies in London Declare a Rome Report Is Not True.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—The Standard quotes the Russian and French embassies as denying the presence in France of a Russian force.

ROME, Sept. 8, (via London.)—According to the Rome Tribuna, there isin France today a total of 250,000 Russian troops.

This newspaper attributes Emperor William's presence at Metz to this concentration of the Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—The Daily News says:

"The official sanction given to the publication of the Rome message announcing that 250,000 Russian troops have arrived in France removes the newspaper reserve with regard to the rumors which for the last fortnight have coursed with such astonishing persistency through the length and breadth of England.

"Whatever be the unvarnished truth about the Russian forces in the west, so extraordinary has been the ubiquity of the rumors in question that they are almost more amazing if they are false than if they are true."

ALLIES PRESS WHOLE LINE

Germans Contest Their Advance With Great Stubbornness.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT VITRY

Opposing Forces Alternately Advance and Retire as Tide of Battle Flows.

MANY GERMAN PRISONERS

Invaders Reported to Have Asked 24-Hour Armistice and Received Curt Refusal.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 11:54 P. M.—The official press bureau issued this announcement tonight:

"The general position continues satisfactory. The Allies are gaining ground on their left all along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin Rivers. The British have driven the enemy back ten miles.

"Fighting has been in progress further to the right along the line, which includes Montmirail and Sompuis, neither side gaining advantage.

"Further to the right again from Vitry-le-François to Sermaize-les-Bains the enemy has been pressed back in the direction of Rheims.

"At Lunéville an attempt by the Germans to advance has been repulsed.

"Pressure against the enemy continues all along the allied fronts. The British force has been engaged all day, but the enemy opposed to it retired after stubborn resistance and is now crossing to the north of the Marne.

"The Fifth French Army has advanced with equal success and reports many captures.

"The Sixth French Army on the Ourcq has been heavily engaged, but here also the enemy has been driven back.

"The German Army has suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home.

"The British force has again sustained some casualties, but the number is small in relation to the nature of the fighting.

"The result of two days' operations up to the present is very satisfactory."

The Indian forces of the British Army may be taking an active part in the operations in France, judging from the announcement that in the list of wounded, given out by the War Office, is the name of Capt. F. W. Hunt. He is an officer of the Nineteenth Lancers (Pane's Horse) of the Indian Army.

Invaders Make Counter-Attacks.

PARIS, Sept. 8—11:55 P. M.—An official communication, issued tonight by the War Office says:

"The left wing of the German forces in their movement of retreat, having crossed the Petit Morin River with a view to protecting their communications, have made violent but unsuccessful attacks against that part of our forces occupying the right bank of the River Ourcq.

"Our English allies are continuing their offensive tactics in the direction of the Marne on the heights to the north of Sesanne.

"Our troops are progressing favorably, though laboriously.

"On our right wing the situation is good before Nancy and in the Vosges.

"A severe engagement has been fought in the centre, with alternative advancing and falling back."

This bulletin was given out in the afternoon:

"The left wing of the allied armies, comprising certain portions of the forces now defending Paris, continues to make progress against the enemy.

"The French advance reaches from the banks of the River Ourcq into the Montmirail region.

"The enemy is retiring in the direction of the River Marne, between Meaux and Sezanne.

"The French and the English Armies have taken numerous prisoners, including a battalion of infantry and a company serving a detachment of rapid-fire guns; they captured also many gun carriages.

"There have been violent encounters with the enemy on the battle front between Fere-Champenoise and Vitry-le-François, the southern point of the Forest of Argonne.

"At no place have we fallen back; the enemy has lost ground.

"The reported retiring of the enemy near Vitry-le-François has been confirmed.

"On our right a division of German troops delivered an attack on the axis of Chateau Salins-Nancy, but they were repulsed to the northward, passing the Forest of Champenoux.

"Further to the east our troops reoccupied the crest of Mandry and the peak of Fourneaux.

"There has been no change in the situation in the Province of Alsace."

Figures 30,000 Prisoners.

Accounts of wounded soldiers reaching Paris this afternoon indicate that the result of the fighting in the Champagne country has been more favorable for the Allies than was first supposed here. They say that the German losses in killed were enormous, and that a great number of prisoners was taken. One French officer estimates the prisoners at 30,000.

Allies' Numbers Equal German.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—British hopes in the final result of the great battle now being waged along a front of some 160 miles, roughly, from Paris to Verdun, run extremely high. On excellent authority I understand that the numerical superiority which has hitherto been so great an asset in the German calculations no longer exists, and that, in fact, the allied forces are equal, even if not somewhat superior, to the German armies.

TIME FOR ATTACK, SAID JOFFRE

French Commander Told His Troops Monday in Official Order.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—London's interest in the war operations centres in the campaign in France, where it is felt that the battle proceeding is the first real crisis of the war.

A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp says that an official communication issued there refers to an order by Gen. Joffre, dated Monday, in which he refers to the impatience of his troops, and says:

"This is no longer the moment to look behind, but the time has come to attack and drive back the enemy and to defend the ground regained at any cost."

The communication then states that under pressure of the Allies the First German Army has been obliged to retire toward the northeast, both on the front and the flank.

"No serious engagement," the communication continues, "has occurred before the Second, Third, and Fourth Armies, but before the Fifth German Army, which is held by the French right, a fierce engagement is in progress.

On Sunday evening the garrison at Verdun made a sortie and captured a number of supply convoys destined for the Fifth German Army.

It is believed that Gen. Joffre purposely fell back from Chalons so that he could choose ground more favorable for his army for operations. In this he seems to have been justified, for not only was the German attack repulsed, but at Vitry-le-François the Germans actually lost ground at this point, the scene of the heaviest fighting.

There are many rumors of reinforcements having been sent to the Allies in France. Some rumors say that Russian troops have joined it and others that Indian troops took part in the fighting. These rumors are without confirmation, and most observers think that the increased strength of the Allies' left wing is due to the arrival of fresh troops from England and new French troops, and to the fact that the advanced defensive army of Paris is taking part in the operations.

Summary of War News

British and French official statements agree that the German right flank has been driven back, that fighting in the centre is without advantage to either side, and that the German left wing's attack near Lunéville has been repulsed.

The British force has driven the Germans back ten miles, and the Press Bureau announces that the German right flank is now recrossing the Marne.

German losses are reported to be enormous along the whole line. One wounded French officer declares that 30,000 Germans have been taken prisoners.

The German army headquarters, through its embassy at Washington, announces that the Austrian army which is advancing on Russian territory repulsed a violent Russian attack and captured 600 prisoners.

News dispatches from Petrograd state that the Russian forces have captured the fortresses of Nikolaieff and Mikalajow, twenty miles south of Lemberg. Nikolaieff is one of the strongest fortified positions in Austria, and commands the passage of the River Dniester.

Rome reports that 250,000 Russian troops are now on French soil, but the dispatch lacks confirmation.

Belgium and Russia have signed an agreement whereby the 1914 Belgian reservists and recruits will attach themselves to the Russian Army.

The British Admiralty announces that it will not use mines in its naval warfare.

A newspaper dispatch from Berlin says that a serious controversy has occurred between the Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Minister of Foreign Affairs von Jagow over the shouldering of the responsibility for the isolated diplomatic position in which Germany found herself at the outbreak of the war.

Reports from the Balkans state that the Turks are concentrating 80,000 men along the Tchatalja lines, outside of Constantinople, with a view to opposing a possible Russian landing on the Black Sea coast.

The House Ways and Means Committee has agreed on a plan to raise the income tax as a means of supplying some of the revenue lost through war conditions.

GERMANS SEEK ARMISTICE?

Allies Said to Have Refused Request for Time to Bury Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—It was reported unofficially, in Paris this afternoon that the Germans to the east of the city had asked for an armistice of twenty-four hours to bury their dead and care for their wounded.

It is understood that this request was refused by the Allies with the reply:

"We grant you that time to get out of France."

The fighting on the long line must be fierce will last several days, no quick and decisive outcome is expected. The results of the encounters of the last two days are regarded as distinctly favorable to the Allies, and there is an atmosphere of cheerfulness at the War Office.

The military authorities are convinced that Gen. Joffre is at last holding at bay the vast German Army.

The worn-out troops of Emperor William, who may number 750,000 men, are encountering relatively fresh soldiers of the Allies upon ground selected by them, and in positions within easy reach of supplies and reinforcements.

The invaders are today probably at their greatest strength, while the defenders of France, especially the British contingents, are being steadily augmented.

So far as may be inferred from the official news the forces now called the Army of Paris must be acting as an independent force, holding the convex side of a curved battle line and free to menace the German communications.

Bits of news already coming in from the wounded show that the enemy suffered greatly while trying to cross the River Marne. As fast as pontoons were finished, the three-inch French guns demolished them.

The wounded are being brought in by tramway. Among those arriving yesterday were two Irish troopers who got separated from their regiment during the fight at Compiègne, and could give no other account of their wanderings than that the last they knew "they were fighting at Copenhagen."

Twenty-eight Prussian prisoners, the first to be seen in Paris in the present war, arrived at St. Lazare station today. They had become separated from their regiment and lost their way. They asked a peasant near Meaux if the Germans had taken Paris and how to get there.

The peasant replied that he thought Paris had fallen and he would conduct them to the right road. When it was too late the Prussians found he was leading them into the British lines.

ALLIES ATTACK EVERYWHERE

British Stop German Wedge Aiming at French Centre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—British and French have taken the offensive against the Germans to the east and northeast of Paris, and there is great jubilation here, for the news of the latest turn of military events has become generally known among the population of the capital.

The forward movement of the allied armies has so far been remarkably successful, and the Germans have been in full retreat to escape disaster.

It is already known that the German army, which had approached Paris from the north by way of Amiens and Compiègne under the command of Gen. von Kluk, swerved to the left toward the end of last week and marched in a direction that would have taken it southeastward between the capital and Epernay.

At the same time there was a south-

THE ALLTOGETHER PIPE. Holds fire and moisture. At the Dealers. Adv.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

ward movement of the German army which had occupied Rheims, while yet another German army advanced from the northeast of Chalons-sur-Marne.

An advance guard of the Germans got as far as Coulommiers, which lies 25 miles directly east of Paris. Other German troops reached Montmirail and Montmort and other places south of the Marne between the capital and Chalons-sur-Marne.

The southward movements of these various German forces menaced the French forces extending from Verdun to Belfort. The German idea was to drive a solid wedge of troops between the French and British forces around Paris and the French forces between Verdun and Belfort. After sufficient penetration southward the German wedge was to face both ways westward and eastward.

The immense number of German troops poured down from the north through Rheims would have made this audacious strategy practicable. The Germans calculated that they would cut off and surround the French forces extending from Verdun southward, while the remaining French forces and the British would be driven back upon Paris and to the west and south of Paris.

The German troops advancing on Paris directly from the north changed their direction at Senlis and marched through Meaux to Coulommiers. Another huge force of Germans came down through Epernay toward Sezanne.

The British, under Sir John French, were massed southeast of Paris to block this move, and in conjunction with the French troops deployed northward to meet and stem and then repel the German advance.

Stiff fighting took place eastward of Paris at a distance of about thirty miles. The sound of artillery could be heard in the capital all through Saturday and Sunday nights, and from hour to hour wounded officers and soldiers were being brought in from the field of battle.

British Began the Attack.

The British troops assembled to the southeast of Paris were the first to take the offensive, and they swept the Germans before them. Their onslaught was irresistible. The British artillery shelled the German columns and the British cavalry dispersed superior bodies of the German mounted troops, and then harassed the regiments of marching infantry. The British infantry came into action and drove back the enemy toward the River Marne.

The behavior of the British troops was again superb, and the French officers were enthusiastic in praising them. The French testify that the officers and men of the British expeditionary force are cautious when caution is necessary, dashing when dash is needed, as physically fit as trained athletes, excellent marksmen, and cool and unconcerned under fire.

Simultaneous with the move in a southeasterly direction other British troops, with the French supporting them, advanced on the north side of Paris and fell upon the right flank of the Germans, who were proceeding in a southeasterly direction.

Contact with the enemy was established between Senlis and Meaux, and the Germans, surprised by the vigor of the flank attack, were at first thrown eastward in confusion. But with wonderful celerity they changed front and faced their Anglo-French foes.

The Germans, who had been marching to the southeast, thus formed a front facing southward and fought their assailants.

In this fighting, on a curved front, extending from Senlis through Meaux and Crecy to Coulommiers, the British and French gained distinct advantages. Nor were their losses very heavy, though they inflicted fearful punishment on the German infantry.

The French troops played their part valiantly and efficiently with spirit and enthusiasm. The Gallic temperament likes to attack rather than defend, but this fighting was only a fraction of the great battle fought at the same time along a front of nearly 150 miles from the vicinity of Paris on the west to Verdun on the east.

The French took the offensive against the Germans all along this line and the general engagement may last for several days. The official bulletin issued by the French General Staff is that later on Monday night the allied British and French forces extended on a front through Senlis, Nanteuil, Meaux, Crecy, Coulommiers, Esternay, Sezanne, Fere Champenoise, Vitry, Revigny, Triaucourt, Souilly, and Verdun.

Nanteuil is about twenty-five miles further north than Coulommiers and Sezanne, and to this extent the German right flank has been turned. The British and the French are making efforts to exploit this strategic advantage to the uttermost. They are flinging themselves against the masses of German troops.

They are as admirable in offensive as during the withdrawal from the Mons-Charleroi line to Paris, but the numerical strength of the invaders makes their task difficult.

Utilizing Rheims as their military base, the Germans are rushing reinforcements to the threatened points, and also to places where there may be a chance of breaking through the lines of the allied armies.

A great battle is proceeding. The roar of heavy artillery still comes from the east.

RETREAT OF RIGHT WING.

Germans Reported Worn Out by March and Short of Ammunition.

New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the Right Flank of the German Army, Sept. 8.—The right wing of the German Army, considerably battered by the heavy fighting of the last few days, is continuing its retrograde movements. It is falling back with the British army fast in its flank. Everything points to the movement being a definite retirement rather than a temporary retreat.

Leaving the neighborhood of Pontoise yesterday at the moment when the retirement of the Germans had assumed definite proportions, by making a considerable detour I crossed the Somme and gained a point which brought me parallel with the flank of the retreating Germans.

Far in the rear of the oncoming German force the driving movement by the Allies was making itself felt. At points like Amiens and Arras, previously held in force by the invader, the altered state of affairs began to make themselves felt. Early today German patrols posted on the left bank of the Somme, in particular around Amiens, which had harassed the peaceful population daily, were suddenly withdrawn.

Germans Leaving Amiens.

French residents, avoiding the watchfulness of the now perturbed Germans, reported to the small French force in observation below Amiens that hurried preparations were being made for the evacuation of the city itself. The greater part of the German force holding Amiens withdrew in some disorder early this morning.

Since yesterday large contingents of wounded, coming from the southwest, have flowed into Amiens. The ambulances were generally overcrowded, and all kinds of conveyances, commandeered along the road from their peasant owners, were pressed into service.

I reached a point about ten miles to the northwest of Amiens early this morning and then learned of the proportions of the German retreat.

Large numbers of wounded were subsequently removed from Amiens itself and sent northeast toward Arras. Other wounded, including those too seriously hurt to permit their removal, have been abandoned in Amiens itself.

When I left on my way to Abbeville a small French force was in the vicinity of Amiens, waiting to reoccupy it the moment the last German soldiers had withdrawn. Unless there has been complete change in German plans, it is probable that by tomorrow morning Amiens will once more be in possession of the French.

The bridge over the Somme was blown up when the French retired on the entry of the Germans, so that railway communication will still be interrupted between Boulogne, Amiens, and Paris.

The allied left wing is giving the retiring enemy little respite, and the British cavalry is particularly active. Today's retirement was orderly enough. It is clear that the Allies are making every effort to detach the harried and sorely pressed German right wing from the main body and to annihilate it, and the enemy is using every effort to prevent the successful carrying out of this manœuvre and to prevent his envelopment.

Falling Back Toward Belgium.

In the hope of baffling his pursuers and maintaining close touch with the centre, the commander of the retiring right wing has swung more to the north and seems to be directing his rearward march upon Cambrai and Tournai, evidently with the intention, if still hard pressed, of attempting to repass the Belgian frontier to the east of Lille.

Throughout today the German right wing has been fighting a stubborn rearguard action. It has made repeated, but futile, efforts to hold its own, but the pressure brought to bear on it by the English at its heels has been too great, and slowly but surely it is being forced back. The German mass is in motion; its pace is slow enough at the moment, but each instant the rearward rate of progress is gaining momentum. Will it run, and so bring upon itself inevitable disaster?

Is it the beginning of the end of the German Army in France? The answer will be forthcoming within the next few days. The retreating right wing is now experiencing some of the sufferings so nobly borne by the Allies in their retirement from Belgium almost to the walls of Paris.

German Right Wing Exhausted.

A wounded French officer whom I encountered on the road today said that the German right had entirely spent itself in its rapid advance toward Paris. The invaders had paused, physically exhausted and short of munitions and supplies. It was the moment chosen for the delivery of a counter-attack by the Allies. Struck at its weakest moment and with a full concentration of force, the German right reeled beneath the blow, and from the effect of this telling offensive it has never been able to recover.

ALLIES PRESS FORWARD.

Forcing Back the German Left Wing to the River Marne.

By G. H. PERRIS.

New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The successful movement of the Allies against the German right wing continues. An official note just issued says that the left wing of the Allies is making steady progress along the line from the River Curcq to the neighborhood of Montmirail, and that the enemy is falling back towards the River Marne, between Meaux and Sézanne.

It is not very clear what these phrases mean, but the sequence of events may be interpreted in the light of what follows.

The German southward advance was already being pressed back in that direction, while to the north the British and French columns were also advancing successfully, and the line of the Marne was being held on the south.

The Germans may, therefore, be supposed to be persisting in their effort to get due southward, but to be subjected to more and more severe pressure on their west and southwest flanks.

The official note adds that the Franco-British forces have taken many prisoners, including a battalion of infantry, a company of mitrailleuses, and many munition wagons.

A British officer tells me that all goes well. The passage of the Marne was powerfully and successfully opposed by the French. At one point the Turcos charged a hidden German battery and were badly punished; at another the French watched the Germans building a bridge of boats and allowed them to complete it, and then smashed it to bits in five minutes' artillery practice.

All along the line of the French centre, from Fere Champenoise to Vitry-le-François and around to the southern end of the Argonne hills, desperate fighting is taking place.

Nowhere have the French been defeated, and, on the other hand, the enemy has been driven back in the neighborhood of Vitry-le-François.

The army of the Meuse must by no means be lost sight of, for it is the eastern wall of the great prison which the Germans are trying to break through, and it is of the first importance that this wall should hold firm against an attack from both sides.

It is good, therefore, to learn that a German division advancing from Chateau Salines to attack Nancy has been driven back to the north of the forest of Champenoux, while further east the French have recaptured the crest of Maudray and the Col des Fourneaux.

Scene of the Crucial Struggle East and Northeast of Paris.

Chief interest in yesterday's operations attaches to the steady advance of the British forces, comprising part of the Allies' left wing, in the neighborhood of Meaux and Conlommiers, directly east of Paris. By their aggressive tactics they are driving the German right wing across the Marne River.

At the same time French forces on the British left flank are apparently winning similar, though less striking, successes along the Ourcq River.

But while the Germans are losing ground on the right, their centre seems to be holding well. The French official report indicates that the fiercest fighting of the whole conflict between Paris and Verdun is taking place in the neighborhood of Vitry-le-Francois and Fere-Champenoise. Here the opposing forces are advancing and retreating, neither side gaining much advantage.

It is on the Allies' centre that the German strategists have been supposed to be planning a particularly severe onslaught in the hope of breaking through and then dealing with the two fragments of the allied forces piecemeal.

On the Lorraine frontier, where the Germans are probably faced by large French contingents, an attack by a division of the Kaiser's troops near Nancy has been repulsed.

MAY BE STRATEGIC RETREAT.

London Observer Suggests Germans May Have Big Project in View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—The Chronicle says this morning:

"In the great battle—perhaps the most decisive of modern history—that has been raging along a 160-mile front between Paris and Verdun since Sunday, the first round has been won by the allied British and French armies.

"Nearly all along the line the Germans are in retreat for the first time since the opening of hostilities. They have received a distinct check in the western theatre of war.

"The French Seventh Army, which is attacking the German right wing in the flank, has advanced something like thirty miles since the movement began. Eastward along the curved front, which stretches to Verdun, there was fierce fighting, but the Germans did not break through, and at Vitry-le-Francois, which is at the apex of their front, they were driven back.

"In Lorraine and Alsace the results were likewise favorable. The German attempt to strike southward between Nancy and the Verdun-Toul line was repulsed, and the French have regained some positions in the northern Vosges.

"All the prospects, therefore, so far as we are allowed to know them, seem hopeful.

"One must not overrate the advantage. If the Germans were driven back after an obstinate resistance and in consequence of heavy losses, the advancing Allies would find a great many German dead and report them, which they have not done. They would also capture some German artillery, whereas they can boast of nothing more in that line than a machine-gun company and some ammunition carts.

"The inference is that the giving of ground by the Germans, like that by the Allies last week, has been strategic, and we do not yet know the end of their strategy. It is possible that certain features of it, particularly the contraction of their front, have been due to the insufficiency of men.

"The character and equipment of some of the Landsturm men employed in Belgium suggest that Germany's supply of soldiers may be running short.

"At any rate, the fact remains that the Allies have now for several days enjoyed the advantage of offensive, and there is nothing to show that they are on the point of having it wrested from them. While they retain it the wastage in their ranks under the head of 'missing' will become very small and that of the Germans correspondingly large, and this fact alone, even if no great victory is won, may become very important in the conditions of the present campaign.

"Unless the Germans are able not merely to recover the ground they have lost, but also to defeat and scatter the allied army in front of them, the war for them is lost.

"Time is their most formidable enemy, and every week that passes without a decisive victory in France brings them nearer to the inevitable.

"A decisive defeat in France would bring the whole German military edifice down like a pack of cards. It would completely disillusionize the German people regarding their prophets and leaders, and mightily assist in that most desirable of all things, a really democratic German nation, perhaps a republic."

HOW THE ALLIES LINED UP.

Paris Press Disagrees as to Possible Junction of German Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Considerable divergence of opinion exists in what remains of the Paris press regarding the position of the French armies in the great battle now raging, according to the official bulletins, from near Paris to Verdun on the frontier. The general view seems to be that expressed by Excelsior in a map of the district mentioned with a dotted line, showing the French forces facing north in a concave semi-circle from Nanteuil-le-Haudoonin, just north of Meaux, through Sezanne and Vitry-le-François, both south of Chalons, to Verdun.

The Germans, thus pushed away from Paris, are occupying the Champagne country along the River Marne, (which forms a barrier to the French advance if the Germans are defeated.) with the strong French fortress of Rheims in their rear centre and their left, stretching out toward a junction with the German forces from Longwy and Luxemburg, descending the line of the Argonne between Rheims and Verdun.

Such a view of the situation presumes that the German eastward movement is due to recognition that a direct attack on Paris is impossible for the present, and that the Germans wish to effect a union on their left, as stated, with the northeastern armies.

A minority of the press, however, notably the usually well-informed Echo de Paris, seems to hold a more favorable opinion. The Echo says:

"It is no longer the intrenched camp of Paris that the Germans see before them, but our northeastern army, the mass of Gen. Joffre's forces.

"By a happy miracle of strategy Gen. Joffre has rescued and covered Paris. The attempted movement of the enemy's left to envelop the French right has failed. We present an immense and solid front from the Paris forts to Verdun, and thence to Belfort along the Vosges.

"It is for Paris a respite and for France a pledge of final success."

Gen. Cherfils, the Echo's military critic, develops this opinion, saying:

"By his withdrawal south of the Marne Gen. Joffre placed Paris with its mobile army on the western flank of the Germans, who were obliged to move in the direction toward which he dragged them, so that it is possible to hope that the mobile Paris army will attack the German screen north of the city. This screen, once broken, the Paris army will be free to fall upon the German rear, seriously threatening their communications and retreat."

This more optimistic outlook does not reckon with a possible German junction with the eastern force descending from the north and takes it for granted that the German eastern movement is rather an enforced retreat than a deliberate strategic movement.

The Intransigeant, commenting on the situation, says:

"We begin to perceive the truth. The German northern army, no longer wishing to act against Paris alone, is now trying to establish a junction with the army from Luxemburg. These three forces seem likely to unite in the plains of the Marne, where they will probably seek battle with the main body of our troops.

The Liberté says:

"The coup de force against Paris having failed, the Germans, exhausted by the incessant fighting, were forced to execute a great flank movement eastward to seek the enemy. The Germans have pusued a breakneck strategy, the only result of which has been to put themselves in a dangerous position from which they are now compelled to endeavor to retreat."

Le Journal des Debats says:

"The object of the German movement east was evidently to reach our principal army, which had withdrawn in good order on new positions."

DEEP TRUST IN GALLIENI.

Mysterious Hint of a Surprise for Besiegers of Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A Paris dispatch to The Daily News, dated Sunday, says:

"Paris is going to be defended to the last wall. Gen. Gallieni's thirty-eight-word proclamation has created a profound impression. If it comes even to street fighting, the few survivors in the city are prepared to see the walls burning about them.

"I wish I could let you know the real position of things and the present situation or situations of our own forces. Perhaps I may mention an open secret: if the Germans are rejoicing in the progress of their great siege guns, towed by 30,450 horses, we have a surprise quite as cheering for them, once they get to close grips; and, besides this, we are all asking ourselves how far their extraordinarily nice sense of humanity will prevent the French from making use of their great secret. This is a war to kill, to be decided by the number killed. And then—Lord Kitchener's unknown factor; we know a great deal about it now.

"Gen. Gallieni is an army in himself—an administrator of established reputation and a fighter by temperament. I met him today on his round of the fortifications. He is never away from the vital points. At the same time, his internal administration of the town has got into working order with miraculous rapidity. He passed with a salute in a cloud of dust, the car in front guarded by a black orderly. He is energetic, keen, and coldly resolute. Paris will be in ruins, a tomb of heroes, before he surrenders the pivot of the allied position; and if all goes well the campaign is clear; sentiment is not to interfere with this infinitely ingenious campaign against superior forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Prefect of the Seine has issued a notice reassuring Parisians as to the drinking water supply.

In the last two days registration blanks have been sent all persons remaining in Paris with numerous inquiries to be answered.

Prefect Delanney has issued another notice demanding agricultural laborers, especially men and women able to milk cows, to take care of the cattle which have been accumulated as a food supply in case of a siege. The men will receive $1 daily, the women 70 cents.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Several thousand reservists have been engaged since the outbreak of the war in putting the outer defenses of the intrenched camp in shape to resist a possible siege by the Germans. The Military Governor has now decided to hasten the work, and yesterday 5,000 excavators were mustered in at the Hotel de Ville and divided into squads, each man with a blanket, so that they can sleep on the spot where they are working. They have been sent to the outer trenches.

The Minister of War today ordered that the auxiliary troops, usually unarmed, be incorporated into the army when their age and health permit.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—"A census was taken today of all persons left in Paris," says Reuter's Paris correspondent. "The object was to ascertain the number of persons who must be fed if there is a siege, and also the nature of their requirements. The heads of families were asked concerning children under 15 months old, and those persons requiring special diets were requested to give particulars."

GERMAN TROOPS FATIGUED.

Prisoners Admit They Retired Long Distances Without Firing a Shot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—Paris is rejoicing over the news that the Germans were being pushed back.

This afternoon I drove out to the Franco-British advance lines and talked with the soldiers, who confirmed the report that the foe was retreating further and further from Paris.

On my way I saw 300 German prisoners, many wounded, who had been taken by the [illegible] at Meaux, en route for Paris. Many of the men were without hats or tunics.

Crowds of people assembled at the railway stations to watch the train conveying the prisoners pass slowly through. The men seemed frightened out of their wits, as one observer expressed it.

It was satisfactory to learn that our casualties yesterday were not heavy. One wounded Sergeant told me that the German retreat was precipitate for eighteen miles. Over this distance they did not fire a single shot, but the Allies pressed their advantage hard, constantly firing on the retreating army and pursuing with the greatest eagerness. Nine guns were taken by the Allies.

German prisoners state that the enemy are short of ammunition and they had orders to save as many cartridges as possible. A French officer, slightly wounded in the pursuit, told me that he thought that at least two army corps, comprising the major portion of the German extreme right wing, had been beaten as the result of Saturday's and Sunday's fighting. He had himself seen 600 German dead in a single trench.

The French cavalry greatly distinguished themselves on Sunday, charging down on the German artillery with a brilliance quite in keeping with the dash displayed at Charlerol and Guise.

It was obvious to me that the German prisoners were in the last stage of fatigue, and they admitted that they had retired through many villages without firing a shot.

PURSUED GERMANS 20 MILES.

Wounded Sergeant Says They Lacked Ammunition.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—A wounded Sergeant of infantry, brought here from La Ferte-Gaucher, says of his experience:

"I heard cannonading from Friday evening. On Saturday night we received an order to retire, but during the night advanced again and took a position on the hillside. Early Sunday morning the enemy tried to turn our left. We were ordered to hold them until the troops around Meaux had pushed back the Germans there.

"At noon the enemy commenced to retire in disorder toward the east. They rallied, however, to the north of La Ferte-Gaucher, where the engagement continued all night. Monday morning the enemy weakened again and fled. We pursued them twenty miles, keeping up a steady fire that worked havoc in the German ranks, while not a shot was fired on their side.

"We succeeded in cutting off a detachment and captured seven cannon, two machine guns, and many prisoners. One Sergeant of infantry admitted that his men had scarcely any ammunition and had been ordered to economize it to the utmost limit possible. We learned afterward that an order of the day had been read to the troops, announcing six or seven great days for France."

An infantry officer, wounded north of Meaux, said that the Germans seemed tired out. The French infantry charged as at Charleroi against machine guns, and, in spite of strong positions, broke the enemy's line. The retreat of the Germans was precipitate. They seemed to lack ammunition.

FLOCK TO BRITISH COLORS.

Five Thousand Recruits in London Yesterday, Making a Record.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The recruiting for Earl Kitchener's new army is growing as the days pass. The record was reached in London today, when 5,000 men joined the colors.

The stubborn British fighting in France has much to do with this boom to join the army, although the bitterness aroused by the strewing of the North Sea with German mines, which have destroyed many fishing boats and merchant steamers, has helped.

NAMUR SURVIVORS ARRIVE AT OSTEND

Tell of Frightful Havoc Wrought by the Great German Guns Against the Forts.

14,000 OF 26,000 MISSING

Little Army Fought Its Way Out Under Hard Conditions, Aided by Belgians.

OSTEND, Sept. 8, (via London.)—The remnant of the Namur garrison has arrived here, bringing a story which explains to some extent why a stronghold so nearly impregnable fell.

Of 26,000 men in the forts in the environs of Namur, 12,000 have returned to Belgian soil, making the Belgian loss at Namur in killed, wounded, and missing 14,000.

It seems that, under cover of the fortifications the Germans finally got their new siege gunsus into positions from which they could concentrate their fire on a single point of the Namur defenses. The guns were at a minimum distance of three miles of the Belgian trenches and consequently outranged the Belgian guns.

"Without troubling about the forts," said one of the survivors, "the Germans first centred their rain of steel upon our entrenchments. For ten hours our brave young fellows stood the terrible ordeal, unable to fire a shot in return. Any man risking his head above the fire-swept ramparts had it blown off. Lying flat on our stomachs, all we could do was to wait for the firing to end. Whole regiments were being decimated. The loss among our officers was terrible.

"Meanwhile many German guns had been turned on the forts, especially Malseret and Marchovelette. The men in them, armed with guns of much smaller calibre than the Germans, could offer but feeble resistance. Malseret, in fact, fired only about ten shots, while receiving no less than 1,200 shells at the rate of twenty a minute.

"At Marchovelette seventy-five men perished at the batteries and both forts soon surrendered."

"The other works, however, were still holding when the army left town. So much confidence had been placed in Gen. Michel and his staff's ability to hold the forts that the eventual retirement of the forces from it had in no way been provided for, and as a result the greatest confusion ens'd.

"No provision had been made for the destruction of the stores, and all of them, together with the fortress artillery, and most of the field artillery, fell into the hands of the enemy. At the cadet school alone was a store of 3,000,000 rations.

"The ambulance corps was a heavy sufferer through lack of organization, losing 150 out of 600 men. Many of our sick and wounded were left behind in Namur, but such as could be moved were got through the French lines and eventually were transferred to French hospitals.

"On the retreat the narrow road was choked with men, horses, and vehicles. Of an enormous park of motor cars only two were saved, for the Germans entered the town close on our heels.

"We were doomed to disappointment after disappointment. The French had been obliged to fall back and could only send us two regiments. These bravely fought their way to us, joining us in greatly reduced numbers not far from Namur. Our Generals had believed that the destruction of the bridge at Jambes would cover our retreat, but the Germans, moving more rapidly, cut our retreat near Bois de Villers, six miles from Namur, where their machine guns made a clean sweep of several motor cars filled with Belgian officers. At last we cut our way through, but at a terrible loss.

"Here the Eighth and Thirteenth especially distinguished themselves. They lost nearly all of their officers. One of our commissariat trains fell into the hands of the enemy.

"Our troops continued their retreat, ever pursued, ever harassed. Moreover, we tumbled right into the French retreat from Charleroi, and it was not until we got to Philippville that our troops were pulled together again and re-formed.

"The next day and thereafter our retreat was executed in good order. Everywhere we were received with open arms, the inhabitants of towns vieing with one another to give us shelter."

SAYS CHINA UPHOLDS JAPAN.

Protest Against Neutrality Violation Rejected, Bureau Cable Declares.

TOKIO, Sept. 8 (Cable dispatch to East and West News Bureau).—A Japanese naval aeroplane again yesterday flew over Kiao-Chau and dropped bombs, returning safe to the cruiser from which it had started.

In answer to the protests lodged by German and Austrian Ambassadors against China's permitting Japan to land troops at Lung-Kow, China replied that Japan's act was justifiable in the light of precedents established in the Russo-Japanese war.

With regard to the understanding reached by France, England and Russia not to sign any peace treaty without full accord among them, Baron Kato said that Japan would act in conformity with the terms of the treaty of alliance.

The Tokio Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the Chicago Tea Merchants' Association, launched a movement in opposition to measures for raising tariff rates. The chamber also is formulating plans for promoting the export trade of Japan.

The Finance Committee of the Upper House indorsed today all the bills providing war funds passed by the Lower House.

AUSTRIA APPEALED TO JEWS.

Called on Those in Poland to Fight Against Russia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—German newspapers which have reached London quote the following proclamation, issued by Austria to the Jews in Poland:

"The heroic armies of the mid-European States of Germany and Austria-Hungary have entered Poland. Our flag brings justice, freedom, and equal rights as citizens, religious freedom, and freedom to live undisturbed in economic and cultural life.

"Too long you have suffered under the iron yoke of Moscow. We come as friends. The foreign barbarian yoke is gone. A new era begins for Poland. We will use all our strength to put it on a sure foundation of equal rights for the Jews.

"Do not be deluded by the flattering promises of the Czar, which already you have heard too often. Did not the Czar make the same promises in 1905? How did he keep his word?

"Think of the awful banishment of the great masses of Jews; think of the cities of Kishineff, Gomel, Bialystok, and Sedlec, and their hundreds of pogroms. Now that the Czar feels himself between the hammer and the anvil he renews his promises. Your sacred duty is to work with us with all your might for freedom."

GERMAN VIEW OF FIGHTING.

Correspondent Tells About the Operations Near Verdun.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 9, (via London.)—The Vossische Zeitung's correspondent, returning from a trip to the front, telegraphs his experiences. He says in part:

"We crossed the Meuse near Stenay and Bun-sur-Meuse, north of Verdun, on military bridges, which the pioneers erected with the greatest speed, so that the Crown Prince's army was scarcely delayed in the pursuit of the French army by the destruction of bridges.

"It is astonishing to think that only yesterday the fierce struggle was still raging and the bridges were blown up by the retreating enemy, while today we are crossing the river without a moment's interruption on bridges carrying the heaviest traffic.

"The picture grows more warlike as we advance southward. We passed a balloon detachment with a half-filled balloon, which, in fifteen minutes from the moment when gas is turned in from accompanying wagons, is swaying a hundred yards in the air.

FRENCH FIELD RATIONS.

Soldiers Get About Three Pounds a Day—Wine Sometimes Served.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Here is the daily bill of fare of the French private soldier in the field:

Vegetable soup, made from an ounce and a half of mashed vegetables.

Army biscuit, twenty ounces.

Rice, (or beans,) seven ounces.

Fresh meat, sixteen ounces, (or canned meat, twelve ounces.)

Coffee, three-fourths of an ounce.

Sugar, one ounce.

This makes a total food allowance of nearly three pounds a day.

As extras, the private soldier receives from time to time supplies of fresh vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, and cabbage, and occasionally wine. The supply of extras is uncertain, depending wholly on the ability of the Commissary Department to purchase such supplies on the march.

Every soldier in the field carries in his knapsack one day's rations for emergency use. These rations consist of ten ounces of army biscuit, ten ounces of canned meat, one ounce of condensed soup, two ounces of coffee, and three ounces of sugar.

WATCHING ALLIES' FLEET.

Austrian Aeroplanes Seen Near Antivari—French Biplane Falls.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Austrian aeroplanes have been observed in the neighborhood of Antivari and along the Adriatic Coast. They are probably watching the movements of the Anglo-French fleet.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—A French biplane, flying over Vincennes last evening, fell. The aviator and an officer were seriously injured.

HOLD 6,000 WAR PRISONERS.

Books and Games Relieve the Tedium of England's Camps.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—There are about 6,000 German suspects and prisoners of war in the concentration camps of Great Britain. These camps are at Aldershot, Newbury, Dorchester, Queensberry, Lancaster, Dyfrim Hall, which is near Chester; Edinburgh, and Templemore, Ireland. The Aldershot camp is at Frith Hill. At Dorchester the men are in barracks. The Newbury camp is on the famous race course. Two disused factory buildings house the prisoners at Queensberry, and similar accommodations have been obtained at Lancaster.

The Irish station at Templemore is using the military barracks for the housing of prisoners, and Edinburgh has a large camp in the open.

The Aldershot camp, like others in the open, is surrounded by a barbed wire fence ten feet high, around which at a distance of about twenty feet there is a ring of wire entanglements five feet broad. The prisoners here are all men who would be serving in the German Army if they could get out of the country, and men suspected of spying. They are all housed in tents with board floors.

KAISER AS GOD'S SWORD.

Amazing Speech He Is Said to Have Delivered to His Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—German prisoners say the speech delivered by Emperor William to the troops on their departure for the front was of such a character that the press was forbidden to reproduce it. The text of it appears to have been as follows:

"Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me as German Emperor the spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon, His sword, and His vicegerent. Woe to the disobedient! Death to cowards and unbelievers!"

The Russian newspapers remark that it goes far to prove that the German Emperor is suffering from the familiar form of insanity known as mania grandiosa.

EMPEROR'S CONDITION.

Dead, Says One Report; Stricken with Paralysis, Says Another.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Excelsior publishes a report from Petrograd that the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph has had a paralytic stroke and that his condition is dangerous.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The African World, a weekly publication, has received information, through what it regards as a trustworthy Austrian source, to the effect that the Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, died twelve days ago. The news of the Emperor's death was suppressed in Austria-Hungary, the paper says, on account of the dangerous internal situation.

HELIGOLAND FIGHT AS GERMANS SAW IT

Berliner Tageblatt Says Kaiser's Ships, Although Overwhelmed, Fought Brilliantly.

LITTLE V-187 A GAMECOCK

And Cruiser Ariadne Went Down with Colors Flying—Rescue Work of British Sailors Praised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Copies of the Berliner Tageblatt have been received here containing the German account of the recent naval battle off Heligoland between British and German vessels.

"Regarding the sinking of torpedo boat V-187," says the Tageblatt account, "an eye-witness says the small craft fought heroically to the bitter end against overwhelming odds. Quite unexpectedly the V-187 was attacked by a flotilla of English destroyers coming from the north. Hardly had the first shot been fired when more hostile destroyers, also submarines, arrived and surrounded the German craft.

"The V-187, on which, in addition to the commander, was the flotilla chief, Capt. Wallis, defended itself to the utmost, but the steering gear was put out of business by several shots, and thus it was impossible to withdraw from the enemy. When the commander saw there was no further hope, the vessel was blown up so as not to fall into the enemy's hands. But even while she sank the guns not put out of action continued to be worked by the crew till the ship was swallowed up in the waves. The flotilla commander, as well as Commander Lechler, was lost, besides many of the crew.

"The enemy deserves the greatest credit for their splendid rescue work. The English sailors, unmindful of their own safety, went about it in heroic fashion.

"Boats were put out from the destroyers to save the survivors. While this rescue work was still under way stronger German forces approached, causing the English torpedo boats to withdraw, abandoning the small rescue boats which they had put out, and those who had been saved were now taken from the English boats aboard our ships.

How Ariadne Met Her Fate.

"When the thunder of the guns showed the enemy was near and engaged with our torpedo boats, the small armored cruiser Ariadne steamed out to take part in the scrap. As the Ariadne neared the outpost vessels it was observed that various of our lighter units were fighting with the English, which later, however, appeared to be escaping toward the west.

"The long-suppressed keenness for fighting could not be gainsaid and the Ariadne pursued, although the fog made it impossible to estimate the strength of the enemy. Presently, not far from the Ariadne, two hostile cruisers loomed out of the mist—two dreadnought battle cruisers of 30,000 tons' displacement, armed with eight 13.5-inch guns. What could the Ariadne, of 2,650 tons, and armed with ten 4-inch guns do against these two Goliath ships?

"At the start of this unequal contest a shot struck the forward boiler room of the Ariadne and put half of her boilers out of business, lowering her speed by fifteen miles. Nevertheless, and despite the overwhelming superiority of the English, the fight lasted half an hour. The stern of the Ariadne was in flames, but the guns on her fore deck continued to be worked.

"But the fight was over. The enemy disappeared to the westward. The crew of the Ariadne, now gathered on the foredeck, true to the navy's traditions, broke into three hurrahs for the War Lord, Kaiser Wilhelm. Then, to the singing of 'Deutschland Ueber Alles,' the sinking, burning ship was abandoned in good order. Two of our ships nearby picked up the Ariadne's crew. Presently the Ariadne disappeared under the waves after the stern powder magazine had exploded.

"The first officer, surgeon, chief engineer and seventy men were lost. In addition, many were wounded."

LYDDITE SHELLS DEADLY.

Sailor Describes the Destruction of the Mainz.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—How the German cruiser Mainz met her doom is told in a letter received from a member of the crew of the British light cruiser Southampton. The letter says:

"In the morning we had a brush with two German destroyers off Heligoland, and we hit them twice before they disappeared in the mist. We turned back and were on our way at a good pace when we were recalled by wireless from another British ship, saying she was in difficulty with a German cruiser.

"We immediately turned about and made at full speed for the scene of operations. We found that the enemy was a three-funneled cruiser, somewhat larger than our ship. We opened fire at 13,000 yards and the enemy replied. Things began to look lively, as we were putting shells into her at the rate of thirty a minute, each shell being a six-inch lyddite, whose fumes killed every one within sixty yards and set fire to everything nearby.

"Soon the Mainz was afire and the next shell we sent went through two of her funnels and the mainmast. What a sight she was! The first amidships made her funnels red hot, while flames and smoke poured out of all parts of the vessel. Her port side was like a sieve, every gun was smashed, the whole upper deck in chaos, and the bridge a mass of tangled iron.

"We passed within 200 yards and only three living human beings were visible on the decks of the German cruiser. Many had jumped overboard, and most of these were rescued, but the total list of saved was only 86 out of a crew of 500.

"After this heavy firing was heard ahead and we shot forward again, soon coming up with another German cruiser similar to the previous one. We repeated the previous action, but this second cruiser sank so quickly we could save none of the crew.

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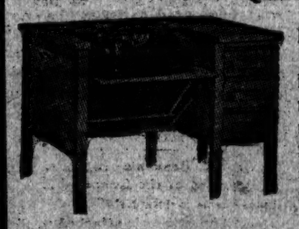

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PRISONERS NOW A PROBLEM

Many Working on Roads — Vast Numbers of Unemployed Seek Public Assistance.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—This is written at the end of nearly four weeks of the European war. A series of gigantic battles along the western front, from Brussels to the Swiss frontier, has been fought; on the east the Russians, despite repeated reverses, have poured into East Prussia and occupied in force the eastern end of this long, exposed tongue of German soil, thrust out between Russian Poland and the Baltic Sea, and as yet, the only regular, detailed features of war news for the German public are the daily casualty lists.

War bulletins furnish scant reading for anxious German eyes. The army leaders can announce the occupation of Brussels or Liège in seven words and the rout of eight French army corps in ninety—barely one word for each mile of front covered by this great battle in Lorraine; but day after day the Official Gazette rolls out its long lists of killed, wounded, and missing at the rate now of nearly a thousand a day. These cover only the preliminary fighting before the great struggles on the French frontier; the reports from the great battles near Metz, Longwy, and Neufchateau, with their thousands of casualties, are yet to come.

The names march by in long columns of the Official Gazette, arrayed with military precision by regiments and companies, batteries, or squadrons—first the infantry and then cavalry, artillery, and transport service. The company lists are headed usually by the names of the officers, killed or wounded; then come the casualties from the enlisted strength, first the dead, then the wounded and the missing.

A feature of these early lists is the large proportion of this last class, reports from some units running monotonously, name after name, "missing," or "wounded and missing," in mute testimony of scouting patrols which did not return or of, regiments compelled to retire and leave behind them dead, wounded, and prisoners, or sometimes of men wandering so far from their comrades in the confusion of battle that they could not find and rejoin their companies for days.

Wounds Are Described.

An attempt is made with the wounded to give the nature and location of the wound. These as yet are principally from rifle or shrapnel fire. A scanty few in the cavalry are labelled "lance thrust," indicating that as yet the favorite weapon of the European cavalry has not done the damage expected of it, although the latest reports of the war correspondence in the east indicate that the lance is now coming more into play in the engagements between the Russian and German cavalry divisions.

Only one death from sickness has been reported.

The waste of war has opened room for the volunteers. Of the 1,200,000 men unaffected by the regular call to the colors who volunteered for service in the early days of the war, a large proportion had to be turned away because there was no room for them in the existing organizations. There were several hundred thousand disappointed men, anxious but unable to serve their country in the field. Now the depot organizations of the various regiments are calling for these men, drilling them under the supervision of superannuated and non-commissioned officers and preparing them to fill up, with the men of the "Ersats," or supplementary reserve, the gaps in the ranks of the field organizations left by the casualties of war.

Dead Buried Where They Lie.

The bodies of the dead in this war are not, with occasional exceptions, returned to their relatives, but are buried on the field and, where numbers require it, in common graves. Valuables, papers and mementoes are taken from the bodies and made up in little packets to be sent to the relatives, and the dead soldiers, each wrapped in his canvas shelter tent as shroud, are laid, friend and foe, side by side in long trenches in the ground which they have contested.

The great number of prisoners of war taken by the Germans in the early battles of the war already constitutes a problem for the home authorities. They are being quartered in concentration camps, usually located on the maneuvre grounds of the various army corps, being put to work on the roads, and are subjected to compulsory vaccination to prevent the outbreak of smallpox epidemics. Physicians inspect the prisoners at regular intervals, and isolate all those exhibiting suspicious symptoms, and a supply of anti-typhoid immunization lymph is held in readiness for use in case of the outbreak of this disease.

Doctors, nurses, and others whose work brings them into the hospitals have been advised to submit to anti-typhoid inoculation, but the immunization treatment has not been applied to the troops in general, it will be resorted to only in case of necessity.

Great concern is expressed in press and public utterances lest prisoners of war receive anything in the line of favored treatment. Newspapers have conducted an angry campaign against women who have ventured at the railway station to give coffee or food to prisoners of war passing through; commanding officers have ordered that persons "demeaning themselves by such unworthy conduct" are immediately to be ejected from the stations, and in response to public clamor official announcements have been issued that such prisoners in transport receive only bread and water. The agitation seems to be an inheritance from the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, when German women reproached with treating the captured enemy better than the defenders of the Fatherland.

Widespread Paralysis of Industry.

The war has brought in its train widespread involuntary idleness, in spite of the millions of men withdrawn from productive employment. Factories are closing or running short-handed, and the pinch of non-employment is felt everywhere among the working classes.

Symptoms of it are seen in the numbers of workingmen appearing on the streets as newsboys or seeking other unusual employment, and in the heavy calls for assistance from the municipal and labor union funds.

A picture of the extent of the non-employment is given by the statistics of the Greater Berlin Employment Agitator. The largest labor union in the Berlin district, that of the metal workers, with 88,000 members, reports 11,000 unemployed, although some 16,000 members are with the troops in the field. Of the 52,000 members of the Truckmen's and Transport Workers' Union one-tenth are idle. The Woodworkers' Union reports 14,000 of its 21,000 members out of work. Of some 7,000 unorganized woodworkers, largely employed in the piano industry, only 140 are at work. The Bookbinders' Union has 3,200 of its 8,500 members to support. Other branches of industry report "similar conditions."

Some trades, however, are affected in the opposite direction. Bakers and butchers are being advertised for, so many having been called into field service with the troops that for a time interruptions in the city's supply of bread and meat were feared. Brewers are also in demand, the breweries being at full operation to supply the increased demand from the cafés and restaurants, where the public gather to await the war news; and saddlers, tailors, and carpenters are working overtime to supply the needs of the army.

2,273 DEAD, BERLIN SAYS.

10,714 Wounded and 3,247 Missing, Officially Reported.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, via London, Sept. 8.—The twentieth casualty list, just issued, contains 1,180 names. Included in the list are 187 dead and nearly 1,000 wounded. The total casualties thus for published aggregate 2,278 dead, 10,714 wounded, and 3,249 missing.

The last list contains the name of Joseph Philippon of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as among the dead.

GERMAN LOSSES 350,000.

Officer of Kaiser Quoted as Expressing Fear of Disaster.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—A Post correspondent, wiring from a point not given in the dispatch, has seen a letter from a high German officer invalided home, in which he says:

"The war is not going quite as we expected, and the resistance of the allied forces is extraordinary. We are beginning to feel nervous as to results.

"The German losses are terrible; so terrible that the Emperor has forbidden their disclosure. Our Generals have been wantonly wasteful of our men, who have been mowed down in thousands.

"While it is impossible to say what our losses are, I estimate them at between 350,000 and 400,000. If they continue at this rate we shall be quite unable to meet Russia with any hope of success."

REAFFIRM ATROCITY CHARGES.

Belgian Commissioners Say Germans Burned, Robbed and Outraged.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A news agency dispatch from Antwerp, received here today, says that the report of the commission appointed by the Belgian Government to investigate the charges of German barbarities finds that atrocities were committed by the Germans at Louvain, Vise, Aerschot, Onsmael, and in the district of Malines.

Inoffensive pedestrians, cyclists, and peasants, the report says, were shot by the Germans, who also robbed the public treasuries and burned and pillaged houses and whole towns on the pretext that the inhabitants had fired upon the German troops.

The commission found that Belgians were deported to Germany to aid in gathering the harvest, and that in some cases they were compelled to fight against the Russians. It also is asserted that men were shut up in churches while the women were outraged.

Men, women, and children, the report concludes, were compelled to march in front of the German troops, showing the white flag, in order to induce the French troops to approach.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The German Embassy today announced the receipt of this dispatch from Berlin:

"The Cologne Volkszeitung, Germany's leading Catholic organ, prints an interview with Mgr. Dr. Coenrad, vice rector of the Louvain University. He says there was hot firing upon German soldiers in streets; the firing was from Belgian guns, which give different reports from German rifles. Coenrad was one of the hostages held by the Germans at the time of firing. He heard that other prominent citizens were led around in the streets to read German proclamations at forty or fifty different places, warning civilians against shooting. Even while reading these he heard Belgian shots continuing. He highly praised entire bearing of the Germans after entering the city."

TO SEIZE BELGIAN BANKS.

German Plan to Take Branches of British and French Houses.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7, (via London, Sept. 8.)—The Vossische Zeitung asserts that as a counter move against England's attempt to starve out Germany the Germans will take compensation in Belgium by seizing the financial services, taking control of every Belgian bank and all branches of the British, French, and Russian banks.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the Triple Entente agreement not to conclude peace separately, says to speak about peace at present is simply "political futurism."

The Vorwärts says the agreement will make the war last longer.

ENGLAND MUST SAVE WHEAT.

Intensive Farming and Bonus on Present Crop Officially Urged.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Intensive farming throughout the British Isles, including the plowing of land wherever available, is urged in an open letter by P. Lloyd Grayure, Secretary of the Unionist Agricultural Committee. The greatest possible amount of grain should be grown next year, the writer says, and he suggests that the British Government guarantee the farmers a fair price for all wheat grown.

"If steps are not taken to secure a supply of wheat from May to August," Secretary Grayure says, "we may see wheat rise to famine prices. To avoid this the Government should offer a considerable bonus to all farmers to keep their wheat in stack until May of next year, at the same time reserving the right to purchase all the wheat at a price equal to the present price, plus the bonus."

ASKS CITIZENS TO RETURN.

Mayor of Beauvais Indicates the Receding of the German Tide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DIEPPE, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Mayor has received a message from his colleague of Beauvais, begging him to state that all the inhabitants, who had left last week at the Germans' approach, might return as there was nothing to fear. As a matter of fact, the enemy had not been in Beauvais, but entered a small village a few miles off and requisitioned a small quantity of drink and bread, paid for it, and then passed on, after exchanging courtesies with the local magistrates.

RUSSIA'S FRONTIER NOW 1,000 MILES

Germany Outclassed in Rapidity of Concentration and Advance of Her Armies.

HER NEW GERMAN LANDS

Towns Intact and Peaceful—Only Grievance of Population Is Enforcement of Prohibition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7, (Delayed in Transmission.)—[Dispatch to The London Morning Post.]—The frontier line of Russia, as newly created by a series of hard-won fights against the armies of the Germanic powers, extends a thousand miles. This takes no account of the frontier on the side of Turkey, which also must not be forgotten.

All along this thousand miles odd for months past Russian soldiers have been active. No data can be referred to, for obvious reasons, but it may be taken that Russia has arrayed against Germany and Austria not less than 5,000,000 men trained to arms. Behind these stand another 2,000,000 at least ready to take their places in the fighting line. Meantime other millions of fine, hardy material are drilling all over the vast area.

A large proportion of these contingents have received six weeks' leave, Russia feeling she has ample resources in the field.

Newspapers received here refer to Russia as an avalanche irresistible, but very slow moving. There is nothing slow about Russia in this war, and the sooner the Allies recognize this the better for their harmonious co-operation. The German advance into France is dubbed a lightning stroke. Russia with from ten to twenty times the distance to cover before her forces were assembled to strike has marched further into Germany and Austria, fighting all the way, than the German lightning stroke has carried Germany into France. The German advance into France is but lagzard lightning compared with the speed of the Russian advance into East Prussia and Galicia.

Russia had completed not merely her mobilization, but the concentration of millions of men on the enemy's frontier—two very different matters, when troops have to be brought 500 to 5,000 miles—by the time England was ready to throw her small body of men across the few miles of sea.

The English press bureau might imitate the correspondents' institution here and even warn the press to treat our Allies with even more consideration than you treat ourselves. England, in short, it is felt here, has been culpably slow to realize what Russia is doing for the common cause.

The Russian lines from the seat of war are inundated with prisoners, both German and Austrian. Eighty-two thousand are on their way to the interior from the last fights alone on the Austrian frontier, and the prisoners from the German front have not yet all been got off to their destinations.

Among the prisoners are twenty Austrian civilians who laid an ambuscade for a Russian Red Cross field ambulance and threw hand grenades. They have been brought to Moscow to be tried by court-martial.

Father Theodosius, the priest who was riding with the Red Cross toward Königsburg, has returned, having been wounded in the leg when Prussians fired on his ambulance.

In the German territory occupied by Russia the towns are beginning to regain their normal appearance. The returning inhabitants appear greatly surprised to find the towns intact and law and order quietly reigning under the Russian administration, but the Germans find a serious grievance in the prohibition orders, which extend also to the new German provinces of Russia.

A German without his beer is a barely conceivable conjunction of ideas, but Russia is enforcing prohibition in the conquered provinces, and the grievance thus created appears to be the only cause of complaint the returning burghers have against their conquerors.

KAISER AS A NEW YORKER.

London Financial News Pictures Him Living on Fifth Avenue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—An article, which appeared in The Financial News yesterday, said:

"No doubt the defeat of Germany means for the Kaiser either death at his own or somebody else's hands, or else flight to a non-Teutonic soil.

"Ever since Germany began to make preparations for an attack on Belgium, France, Holland, England, and, ultimately, the United States, the Kaiser has been investing immense sums on the other side of the Atlantic. He is one of the largest landowners in Western States, not in his own name, of course. He owns considerable sections of property in West Canada.

"These enormous investments in America indicate very plainly that the Kaiser at the time he was preparing to stake the fortunes of his dynasty upon an attempt at the conquest of West Europe, also was preparing for the possibility of failure by consolidating his huge financial resources in the United States and the Dominion in case he had to escape to that part of the world. If he cannot be boss of western Europe he means to have the finest house on Fifth Avenue."

ITALY TO GUARD ALBANIA.

Austria Said to be Inciting Catholics There Against Servia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Austrians are secretly arming the Catholic Albanians and striving by bribes to persuade them to attack Servia.

Italy is determined to guarantee the independence of Albania, irrespective of the departure of the Mpret (Prince William of Wied). Therefore, she will not tolerate any attempt to disturb the status quo, and insists upon the neutrality of Albania, which, if necessary, she is prepared to protect.

Austrian troops are being rushed from the Tyrol to reinforce the armies defeated at Lemberg and man the forts around Moravia.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to The Express from Rome says that Austria has concentrated 70,000 men at Sebenico, Dalmatia, in preparation for any international developments.

BRITISH RECRUITING APPEAL.

"Do You Wish to Share the Fate of Belgium?" Asks One Placard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—An effective recruiting placard, printed in black and red, reads as follows:

We've got to beat Germany! Because her arrogant brutality is a menace to civilization. Because she breaks treaties. Because she murders non-combattants. Because she destroys beautiful cities. Because she sows mines in the open sea. Because she fires on the sacred Red Cross. Because her avowed object is to crush Great Britain. Men of England, remember Louvain! The fight is democracy versus tyranny. Do you wish to share the fate of Belgium? If not, enlist now.

A design of crossed Union flags heads the placard.

CORRESPONDENTS DETAINED.

Germans Hold 5 Who Signed Statement Denying Reported Atrocities.

The Associated Press yesterday announced that it was in receipt of advices under date of Sept. 2 that five American newspaper correspondents were under detention by the German military authorities at Aix-la-Chapelle, one of the German military bases in the North. These correspondents were Roger Lewis of The Associated Press, Irvin S. Cobb of The Philadelphia Public Ledger and Saturday Evening Post, John T. McCutcheon and James O'Donnell Bennett of The Chicago Tribune, and Harry Hanson of The Chicago Daily News.

The men were not in confinement, it was stated, and were being well treated. They were, however, under close surveillance, and were not permitted to leave the city or to send news, because they had been with the German troops. The correspondents were placed under detention on Aug. 26 at some place not named, and were taken to Aix-la-Chapelle on Aug. 30.

These same correspondents recently signed a statement to the effect that they had been unable to confirm any of the reports of atrocities by the Germans. This statement was sent from Aix-la-Chapelle to Berlin, and from there was transmitted to the United States by wireless. It was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday.

NEWS AS SERVED TO DUTCH.

Press Bureaus Established in Holland by Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to the Times says:

"The Germans are establishing at The Hague a so-called independent press agency to spread German news. It is believed that this press bureau will be part of the machinery of a German press campaign in America.

"The British and French already have the benefit of a news service which is put out in Dutch, French, and English by their Consuls."

IF YOU ARE DEAF Try The HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE
[illegible]

THE WAR SITUATION.

Victory in France Not Yet Decided—Allies Gain in Strength by Their Long Retreat—Estimate of Opposing Forces.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The French and English armies of the Allies' left wing are steadily gaining ground to the east, but this must not be accepted off-hand as the important victory which is claimed by the Paris authorities. Every success in war is gained by concentrating at the decisive point all possible force, even at the expense of suffering minor reverses elsewhere. Success at the crucial point soon counterbalances the minor reverses and adds results far-reaching in their effect.

Being forced to change plans on account of the successful retreat of the Allies until their left flank was strengthened by the defenses of Paris, the Germans have adopted the project of breaking through the French line at Vitry. A proper strategical use of their available forces demands that they should draw in all of their columns to this point, leaving for their flank guard only the smallest force that could be expected to hold off the resultant flanking attack by the Allies.

The movement of Gen. von Kluk's army to the southeast is then a natural one, and the reported successes of the Allies are more probably only a following-up of this move, which is made as part of the general German plan. Judgment as to the final success in this theatre of operations should be suspended until the attack on the French lines at Vitry has been fully developed.

The well-conducted retreat of the Allies led the Germans into a greater and greater extension of their line, until they were exposed to a disastrous blow through their centre. Such was the strategy by which Napoleon won his decisive victory over the combined Austrian and Russian armies in the great battle of Austerlitz in 1805. The Austro-Russians greatly extended their line in the effort to turn the French right flank and cut off their communications with their base at Vienna.

Napoleon suffered this move to be pushed to its greatest extension; then, leaving a portion of Marshal Bernadotte's corps to delay the Austrian turning force, he concentrated his other corps at the centre, burst through the Austrian line, and destroyed one wing of their army during its retreat.

The successful retreat of the Allies' left wing until their left flank rested upon the strong support of the Paris fortifications forced the Germans to choose between a great additional extension of their line in the effort to turn Paris or the abandonment of this first plan of operations. To avoid the danger of such a blow as that delivered by Napoleon at Austerlitz, they gave up the turning movement and drew in their columns for the effort developed during the last few days to break through the centre of the Allies' left wing.

This change of plan was not made until after an energetic pushing of the attempt to turn the Allies' left flank. At Mons on Aug. 23-26 this almost succeeded. The German cavalry corps under Gen. von Marnits made a wide movement just south of Lille which was stopped only by the prompt retreat of the British from Mons and their stiff fighting at Cambrai.

Again, at St. Quentin, the British foiled the execution of another similar attempt. Finally, in driving back the German cavalry raid into the woods of Compiegne, they defeated the last attempt of the German move to get at the rear of the Allies' left flank. This army, under Gen. French, seems to have well fulfilled the military duty assigned it of protecting the Allies' left flank.

The position of the Allies during this last month has been very much that of the Romans when confronted by the victorious Carthaginian Army of Hannibal in 217 B. C. In open battle the Romans would have been powerless to withstand the onslaught of the Carthaginians. In their dilemma the Romans had resort to the dictatorship of Maximus Fabius, who by his masterly retreats and delaying actions wore out the Carthaginians and secured eventual victory for the Roman arms. So famous was this success that such strategy has ever since been called Fabian.

Such is the strategy followed by the Allies under the leadership of Gen. Joffre, the Chief of the French General Staff. In their series of retreats, successfully carried out, they have had the advantages of the rail facilities and local transports, while the Germans have had to press forward by foot over broken roads, dependent for all transport upon vehicles and automobiles brought up from the rear. Such a movement has necessarily been more wearing on the German forces.

Added to that the Germans have been marching away from their base, delaying their reinforcement, while the Allies, in falling back, have become more accessible to prompt reinforcements. The battle losses, too, have favored the Allies.

The Germans in pushing forward have had to advance to the attack over country which the defenders had just passed over. Consequently, familiar with the terrain, the Allies have had an enormous advantage against the assaulting columns of the Germans. They had only to wait to locate the German attacking column, when they could bring to bear on it their accurately aimed fire. The official statement from London that the German losses have been three to one is a very reasonable figure.

The bewildering changes of armies during the operations leads the casual reader to give up as hopeless the attempt to keep track of the forces in the field. Information as to the location of the various armies on each side and as to the numbers that compose them is rigidly suppressed by the censors and can be obtained only by a careful gathering of stray items as they appear.

The Allies have no reason to withhold information gained by them concerning the German dispositions, so the distribution of German forces is fairly clear. The maps published from day to day in THE NEW YORK TIMES show the lines along which each German Army is operating. The five armies of their left wing have been drawn in to a narrower front to strengthen the attack against the Allies' line near Vitry. From Verdun to Belfort the Germans are acting entirely on the defensive.

The Allies' dispositions are less clear. They seem to be numbered from right to left. The first army is operating in the Vosges. The second army is operating east of Nancy and has advanced again to the German border. The third army is holding the line between Nancy and Verdun. The fourth army is operating between Verdun and Vitry. The fifth army is operating east of Montmirail. The British occupy the line between Montmirail and Lisy.

The sixth army is mentioned in yesterday's dispatches on the line of the Ourcq River. This army has been mentioned several times heretofore as the seventh army under Gen. d'Amade. The line from Verdun west to Montmirail is too long to be covered by two armies. It is not known what army fills the gap between the fourth and fifth French armies.

In following the movements of troops to make an estimate of the strength of the forces now on the battle line in France it is necessary to be somewhat general in the figures. However, a fairly reliable estimate can be given of the relative strength at present of the opposing armies.

Germany first rushed to her western border practically all of the corps of her active army. Only three can be definitely located as having been retained on the Russian frontier. While the army corps has 43,000 men, a large number of these are used up in the supply service, railroad service, medical service, and as teamsters and so forth. The fighting strength of a corps is about 35,000 men, which figure will be used so that the totals may represent the men actually at the front.

The two Austrian army corps in Upper Alsace make a force of twenty-four corps (840,000 men) launched to the west to crush the French resistance. Under the grueling demands of marching and fighting enforced by the German plan of operations their losses in killed, wounded, invalided, and captured must have been enormous—not less than 30 per cent. of this first force, or 250,000 men.

The German reserves, amounting to about twenty-four corps, were called out at the same time and are by now in the firing line on the two frontiers. An earlier estimate placed the strength of the German troops opposing Russia at 500,000 men. This leaves twelve corps, one-half of the reserves, as the reinforcements that could be spared for the western army.

The captured territory and the minor operations, such as watching the Belgian garrison of Antwerp, are left to the landwehr, or second line of the reserve, so all of these first reserve troops can be added to the battle strength. Taking into account, then, the above estimates the German and Austrian strength actually on the firing line in France is 1,010,000, or about one million men.

France was able to send to the German border all of her twenty-one corps, 735,000 men. During the month of war their losses have been at least 10 per cent., say 75,000 men. Her army reserves have furnished her eighteen corps, or 630,000 men, making the present French strength at the front 1,200,000.

Some of these are shut up in Maubeuge; a large number are immobilized as the garrison of Paris, and a deduction should be made for men captured by the Germans. The French battle strength may be safely placed at 1,000,000 men.

The strength of the British may be estimated from the length of line occupied by them. The twenty-mile front from Montmirail to the Marne indicates a force of about 140,000 men. British troops are also mentioned in the army that is turning the German right flank.

The British force is then 150,000, or more. By refusing battle to gain time for mustering their force the Allies have now reached a point where they have an appreciable superiority in numbers on the line of battle. The next few days will tell what use they are able to make of this advantage.

TELLS OF SINKING OF KAISER WILHELM

Captain of Magdeburg Says Highflyer Attacked Converted Cruiser in Neutral Waters

WAS COALING GERMAN SHIP

Freighter Hit by British Shell—Slips Into Port Here, Eluding English Cruiser Suffolk Outside.

Although the British cruiser Suffolk was patrolling near Fire Island on the lookout for German vessels, the freighter Magdeburg from Gothenburg, Sweden, with 10,000 tons of cargo, including a large quantity of dynamite, succeeded in slipping safely in to Quarantine yesterday.

The Captain and crew of the Magdeburg saw the engagement on Aug. 26 off the West Coast of Africa, when the British cruiser Highflyer sank the German converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Magdeburg herself was struck by one of the Highflyer's shells after being intercepted while supplying coal to the German cruiser, according to Capt. S. Orgel. The Magdeburg fled southward while the shelling of the Kaiser Wilhelm was in progress. The latter was listing and was sinking when the Magdeburg lost sight of her.

Capt. Orgel asserted last night that the Kaiser Wilhelm was attacked while at anchor in neutral territory—Spanish waters—without steam up. He said it was reported that several persons on board the Highflyer were killed. He also said that when the Highflyer came upon the Kaiser Wilhelm the German had on board 100 Britons, prisoners taken from British prizes. Capt. Orgel said the Kaiser Wilhelm transferred these prisoners to another German coaling vessel, the Arukas, lying near by.

Ordered to Coal Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Magdeburg left Gothenburg, Germany, on July 18 for Australia. Putting in at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on Aug. 5, Capt. Orgel received orders, he said, to deliver some of his coal to the Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse at the south end of the Bay of Rio de Oro, on the African Coast.

"This part of the coast belongs to Spain," Capt. Orgel said. "The Wilhelm lay very close to land, where the depth of the water was eight fathoms. I estimate the distance from the steamer to land at half a mile at the greatest.

"During Aug. 25 we delivered to the steamer 600 tons of coal and provisions, and then anchored at a distance of about 400 meters to the east of the auxiliary cruiser. On Aug. 26, at 11:30, an English cruiser was sighted, which began to signal to the Wilhelm.

"The commander of the German auxiliary cruiser informed me that the English cruiser demanded him to surrender his ship, otherwise he would open fire. As far as I know the German commander replied to the English cruiser as follows:

"'We Germans do not surrender.'

"Capt. Reymann, the commander of the Wilhelm, thereupon informed me that the English cruiser would soon open fire, and that he therefore advised me to weigh anchor and steam out of the firing line.

German Ship Without Steam.

"The Kaiser Wilhelm herself could not leave her anchorage as she could not get up sufficient steam to move within two hours. It would have required eight hours to have got on a full head of steam. The reason the vessel had not steam on was because she was in neutral waters.

"While I was still engaged in weighing anchor, the English cruiser began to fire, although the Magdeburg lay directly in the firing line between the Wilhelm and the British cruiser. The English shells fell to the right and left of us. The shells fell short of their mark. Finally one shell took effect in the forecastle of the Magdeburg and caused great damage. Happily, no member of the crew was at that time in the forecastle.

"The Wilhelm, which could not move, immediately replied to the fire of the English cruiser with her three available guns. It was said that the English cruiser was struck several times and that several persons on board were killed.

"I myself took the Magdeburg under full steam southward. The Wilhelm had every reason to feel herself secure from such an attack while under the protection of Spanish neutrality."

After passing through Quarantine the Magdeburg anchored in Gravesend Bay, where she will remain with her cargo until the war is over.

KAIPARA SUNK BY GERMANS.

Late Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Sent British Steamer to Bottom.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Capt. Makepeace, skipper of the British steamer Kaipara, which was sunk by the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, confirms the German assertion that the British cruiser Highflyer sank the armored German liner in neutral waters off the west coast of Africa Aug. 27.

"But," said Capt. Makepeace today, "remember that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had been ordered out of Las Palmas, Canary Islands, by the Spanish Consul and that her Captain had refused to budge for nine days. This in itself was an international offense, and for that offense the British cruiser was right in sinking her."

While the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was officially announced in the British House of Commons Aug. 27 by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the statement of Capt. Makepeace is the first which has received here that the Kaipara had been sent to the bottom by the German steamer. The Kaipara sailed from Lyttelton, N. S. W., July 12 for Liverpool and London. The last report of her concerned her departure from Montevideo Aug. 1, where evidently she had put in for coal. The Kaipara was a vessel of 7,392 tons and was built in Glasgow in 1903. She belonged to the New Zealand Shipping Company.

DOUBT SUBMARINE STORY.

Didn't Penetrate Bremerhaven Harbor, British Press Bureau Believes.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British Information Bureau announces that it believes to be untrue the published report that a British submarine penetrated the Harbor of Bremerhaven.

The report reached the London papers, but they refrained from publishing it on the advice of the official press bureau.

SETTING MINES NEAR OSTEND.

German Boats Fly Belgian Colors—Two More Grimsby Trawlers Sunk.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—German fishing boats decked with Belgian colors, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ostend, have been setting mines near the Sandettie Lightship. In consequence of this the mailboat was unable to leave this morning. Persons arriving in Ostend today report having seen German scouts near Bruges.

GRIMSBY, England, Sept. 8.—Wreckage of the trawler Nelson has been picked up in the North Sea and news has reached here of the sinking by a German cruiser of the trawler Capricornus. With these vessels, the total number of Grimsby trawlers sunk by German ships or mines since the commencement of the war is sixteen.

PROCLAIMS BALTIC CLEAR.

Open to Neutral Shipping to Gulf of Finland, Says Germany.

An official notice published in the Tarliche Rundschau of Berlin on Aug. 21 announces:

"The Baltic Sea is clear. Repeated reconnoissances of our fighting forces as far as the Gulf of Finland have proved that there is not a single hostile vessel in the Baltic Sea. As a result there is no danger whatsoever for any neutral shipping in the Baltic south of the Gulf of Finland."

BRITISH WON'T SOW MINES.

Refuses to Adopt German Method—Protective Devices Offered.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The destruction of the British cruiser Pathfinder and other vessels by mines has provoked much discussion regarding protection against such explosives. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and other prominent men have written letters to the papers inquiring why devices were not used to save ships from mines.

The British Admiralty long has been investigating equipment for the explosion of mines before ships strike them. More than 1,000 devices for this purpose have been offered, but, like the naval experts of other nations, the British have found all effective equipment so heavy as to retard the speed of vessels. Nets strong enough to resist the pressure of the water and discharge mines offer such resistance that their use is impossible.

As a consequence, it is explained, the British, like other nations, have found mine sweepers the only satisfactory way to clear the seas of explosives. Two small boats dragging a heavy wire rope between them are used for the purpose of clearing the steamer routes. Scores of these are at work in the North Sea.

Germany is not a signatory to The Hague Convention forbidding the use of mines, therefore England, which is at war with Germany, could use mines without violating The Hague Convention. The British Admiralty, however, announces that it refuses to resort to mines.

GERMAN SEIZURE A FIASCO.

British Steamer Messina Shows Heels to Magistrate Near Equator.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—From Sydney, N. S. W., a Reuter correspondent cables:

"An attempt was made at Nauru Island (a German possession in the Pacific just south of the equator and near the Gilbert Islands) to seize the British steamer Messina, which arrived here today. A German Magistrate, with a party in a boat, approached the Messina and demanded to board her.

"'By whose orders?' the mate of the Messina asked.

"'By orders from his Majesty the Emperor of Germany,' the Magistrate replied. The mate laughed at the Magistrate and ordered full speed ahead, and the Messina reached the open sea."

$140,000,000 BELGIAN FINE.

Ghent Obtains Immunity Through American Diplomatic Efforts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Standard says that indemnities to the amount of $140,000,000 have already been demanded by the Germans from the towns and districts they have occupied. The demands are as follows: Brussels, $40,000,000; Liège, $10,000,000; Louvain, $20,000; Province of Brabant, $90,000,000; Lille, $140,000; Amiens $200,000; Roubaix and Tourcoing, $200,000.

Several less important towns have also been ordered to pay various small sums.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Sept. 8 (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail).—The American Consul informs me that by a triumph of American diplomacy the Germans today agreed not to enter Ghent nor to impose an indemnity upon the city on condition that the citizens would indulge in no hostile acts, that the Civic Guard be disarmed and wounded German prisoners be returned when convalescent.

Food, fodder, and gasoline to the value of $400,000 have been commandeered by the Germans at Ghent. The supplies must be delivered to them at Baaleget and are destined for the troops in the north of France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I have just returned from Bruges. A German aeroplane appeared there at 7:30 this morning and was received with a fusillade by the soldiers, but disappeared in an easterly direction without being hit.

At about the same time a group of thirty or thirty-five Uhlans arrived suddenly at a place nineteen kilometres [11.8 miles] from Ghent, between Ghent and Beirveldе. They destroyed the railway with explosives and cut the telegraph wires before riding off. Presumably these were some of the soldiers who strayed from the battle of Termonde. Telegraphic communication was restored within three hours.

OSTEND, (Via London,) Sept. 8.—A spy named Ehiraldt, who was arrested at Ostend on Aug. 4, was tried by court-martial and convicted. He was executed on Saturday.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Sept. 8.—The Nieuws van den Dag says that the Germans are steadily drawing nearer to the Dutch frontier. The inhabitants of the Belgian frontier villages are fleeing to Dutch territory after forsaking their property. Many destitute fugitives have arrived in Dutch Flanders.

TURKS PREPARING AGAINST RUSSIANS

Concentrate 80,000 Troops and Fortify Along Marmora Sea to Prevent Landing.

ALL MEASURES DEFENSIVE

Russian Victories Over Austria Believed to Assure Turkish and Bulgarian Neutrality.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens declares that the Turks, in order to be prepared to oppose a possible landing of Russians, have concentrated about 80,000 men at Tchataldja, twenty-five miles northwest of Constantinople, and Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. Furthermore, they are fortifying along the Sea of Marmora at other points.

The correspondent says that, beginning today, the Servian Army will assume the offensive against Austria.

An Athens dispatch to The Times says the Russian victories over Austria appear to have cleared the air somewhat in the Balkans, although the danger of complications cannot be said to have entirely passed. The popular press believes the Russian victories assure the neutrality of Turkey and Bulgaria.

A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says:

"Although there is still a large section of influential Turks clamouring for intervention in the present European war, the situation seems to be improving, owing to the precarious economic situation and the unwillingness of the reservists to take part in any except a defensive war.

"The total number of German officers now in Turkey is estimated at 600. All British merchantmen in the Black Sea have been ordered home."

IGNORE RUSTEM'S STATEMENT.

No Action by United States—Ambassador Modifies His Views.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Both the State Department and the British Embassy here repudiated today the suggestion of A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, in his authorized statement yesterday that Great Britain might be endeavoring to draw the United States into the European war in urging the dispatch of an American warship to Turkish waters to care for Christian interests in Turkey. It is known authoritatively that Great Britain's expression is the subject answered an inquiry by the United States as to whether Great Britain would object to the sending of an American warship. The American Government circularized the powers before sending the cruiser North Carolina to Turkey.

The Turkish Ambassador said in his statement yesterday that Great Britain and France had "embarked on a new campaign of provocation against Turkey, secretly hoping that as a result of it something untoward may happen in that country to confirm their sinister predictions, so that the United States will be finally prevailed upon to dispatch warships to the Levant, and thus get mixed up in the European crash on the Allies' side. But I believe the Administration is too sagacious to fall into such a vulgar trap."

There was much discussion today among diplomats of the United powers as to the propriety of the Ambassador's reference to the United States in his statement. It became known, however, that the American Government would take no official cognizance of the latter's utterances. Secretary Bryan declined to discuss it.

GERMAN SHIPS NOW TURKISH.

Taking Over of Cruisers Goeben and Breslau Officially Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—All doubt as to the status of the battle cruiser Goeben and the protected cruiser Breslau was removed today by Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, who announced that the two ships were taken over from Germany by the Turkish Government on Aug. 16. Both vessels now fly the Turkish flag, he said, and have been given new names. He added that the occasion of hauling up the Turkish broad pennants on these vessels was one of much ceremony at Constantinople.

Ambassador Rustem had before him copies of Turkish newspapers from Constantinople received this morning, giving full reports of the taking over of the Goeben and the Breslau, when he was visited, this afternoon, by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

"I received a cable message yesterday," said the Ambassador, "which indirectly indicated that Turkey maintained strict neutrality, hence the reported stranding of the British cruiser Warrior could have no connection with

PRESIDENT ASKS PRAYERS FOR PEACE—WATCH REFUGEES FOR SPIES

WATCH REFUGEES FOR GERMAN SPIES

British Authorities Keeping an Eye on Foreign-Born Americans, but Aid Their Departure.

MANY CASES OF DISTRESS

American Women Worn Out by Works of Work — Room for Large Number on Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—With the arrival here in the last few days of so many German-American refugees, British authorities are keeping a close watch on the throngs in an effort to apprehend any German spies, should they come through with refugees.

Fully 700 more German-Americans, nearly all destitute, arrived last night and in consequence it was even harder than the day previous to handle them. The first consideration was to give them small amounts of money for food and to provide lodgings for them, then efforts were made to untangle the problem of transportation. H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Resident Committee, was able to obtain steerage accommodations for nearly 5,000 on boats sailing for America tomorrow. It is intended to keep the stream moving toward America without an interruption of more than a few days at most.

Some women members of the committee are worn out having worked day and night for nearly a week, with only a few hours sleep. They have been meeting incoming refugee trains and caring for hundreds of women and children. The refugees are worn out from hardships or long travel, many of them having come from Austria. The committee headquarters in the Savoy presented distressing scenes again today, tears being much in evidence and crying babies adding to the confusion.

One of the queerest cases which has come to the attention of the committee is that of a woman from Mount Clemens, Mich., who is not one of the Continental refugees but says she is stranded in London without money because her husband won't pay alimony. She declared she had to remain in England or he would not send it and he had not kept his promise, despite the fact that she remained here. After hearing her story, the American Women's Relief Committee sent the following cable to the woman's husband:

Wife in desperate straits. Must receive $50, plus cost of cables and $5 weekly thereafter or we will send her to Mount Clemens.

This reply came from the woman's husband:

Mrs. S. has three sisters in London. She deserted her home and children three times. Am finished with her.

Arrangements, however, were made to send the woman home immediately by steerage.

Assuming that all the scheduled steamers in the next three weeks sail, the total accommodations will be 58,000. Of this number there is only a comparatively small amount of first-class cabins, but there is plenty of steerage space, and as a large number of refugees is going by that class the situation here ought to be greatly cleared up by Oct. 1.

Few Americans at Havre.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, was advised today that the American cruiser Tennessee sailed yesterday from Weymouth for Havre, where she will meet Henry S. Breckinridge, the American Assistant Secretary of War, and bring him to England. Mr. Breckinridge has been on the Continent superintending the distribution of financial relief to American citizens.

The embassy is informed from Havre that there are comparatively few Americans at present at that port. Since the movement of German troops away from Paris the rush of Americans from France to England has quieted down.

Charles A. Holder of Colorado, the American Consul at Cologne, who was brought to London last week from Dieppe on a stretcher, is reported to be in a grave condition at a local hospital. He has undergone one minor operation and still faces an operation of a graver character. His wife, who was suffering from a broken leg as a result of falling downstairs, is improving.

John Ray, the American Consul at Ostend, who was saved from the Wilson Line steamer Runo, which sank in the North Sea last Saturday as a result of coming in contact with a floating mine, is reported today as recovering from his injuries.

Americans arriving here report that in Brussels the American Relief Committee has obtained a large house which is stocked with a great supply of canned goods for use only in case of emergency.

The last sight of the Americans before leaving Berlin was a column of wagons conveying German wounded. The procession of vans took three hours to pass a given point.

President Wilson Formally Proclaims Oct. 4 a Day of Prayer in America for European Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe and setting aside Sunday, Oct. 4, as the day of prayer. The proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen has not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice; and

Whereas, In this, as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things; and

Whereas, It is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship, nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our willfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

KAISER FINDS FAULT.

Chancellor and von Jagow Said to Have Tendered Their Resignations.

ROME, Sept 7.—According to a dispatch from Berlin to the Messaggero, a serious controversy has arisen between the German Emperor and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Minister of Foreign Affairs von Jagow, the two Ministers being regarded as responsible for the unreadiness of German diplomacy which led to the coalition of European States against Germany.

It is reported, according to the dispatch, that their resignations have been tendered.

250 Americans Sail from Genoa.

Genoa, Sept. 8. (via Paris.)—The Italian steamer America with about 250 Americans on board left here last night for New York.

NEAR BY AS MINE BLEW UP.

Refugees Heard Explosion That Destroyed Pilot Boat.

Miss Sophie C. Hart, a teacher in Wellesley College, and Miss Mary Sweeney, a teacher in the University of Minnesota, returned yesterday from Europe on the Saxonia. They were in Petrograd when the Russian Army was mobilized, and were put upon a train with 180 other refugees and sent to Riga, where they boarded a steamer for Stockholm. The passage to Sweden was dangerous, Miss Hart was told, on account of mines set by the Germans. While the passengers were at luncheon they heard an explosion, and were told that a pilot boat had been blown up by a mine.

Another passenger on the Saxonia was Mrs. C. J. Devlin, a widow, of Kansas City. With her daughters Ines, Ruth, and Ethel, aged 17, 19, and 20, she was in Munich, with her own automobile and chauffeur, when the war began. The car was seized by German officers, and Mrs. Devlin and her daughters had to go in a crowded train to Holland.

The Saxonia brought 779 passengers from Liverpool, mostly American refugees.

ASKED FOR DAY OF PRAYER.

Federal Council Pledges 130,000 Churches to Observe Proclamation.

Following the issuance of President Wilson's proclamation designating Sunday, Oct. 4, as a day of prayer for peace in Europe, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America issued a call to the Protestant Evangelical churches urging a full observance of the day. The Council, which represents thirty denominations and 130,000 churches, is preparing a special programme, which will be sent out to all churches.

The President's proclamation, the Council announced, was issued in response to a resolution which the Council submitted to Mr. Wilson on Aug. 27. This resolution asked that a Sunday be set aside as a day of prayer in all places of public worship and homes "to ask the Supreme Ruler to intervene in such ways as His divine wisdom may approve so as to calm the hearts of those who are filled with passion for war, and dispose their minds to listen to the counsels of humanity and accept overtures for peace." This resolution was supported by a letter on behalf of the Jewish Congregations, signed by Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes.

The Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Secretary of the Council, expressed the belief that the day would be observed with the deepest seriousness by every church in the Council.

CATHOLIC PEACE PRAYER

To be Said in All Churches in This Diocese Until War Ends.

Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Administrator of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, addressed a letter yesterday to every priest in the Archdiocese in which was inclosed a copy of the prayer that has been officially proscribed to be recited for the restoration of peace among the warring nations. The prayer is as follows:

Oh, God, from Whom are holy desires, wise counsels, and just works, give unto Thy servants that peace which the world cannot give; that our hearts, being devoted to the keeping of Thy Commandments, and the fear of enemies being removed, the times, by Thy protection, may be peaceful, through Christ Our Lord. Amen.

The prayer will be said in every Catholic church in New York at all services as long as the war in Europe lasts.

PEACE EFFORTS DENIED.

But Mr. Straus's Activities in Washington Are Not Explained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Reports that intimations had been conveyed to the State Department by Oscar S. Straus of New York that the German Emperor would look favorably at this time upon a renewal by President Wilson of his offer of mediation in the European conflict met with prompt denial today by Secretary Bryan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

Mr. Straus was in Washington on Sunday and called at the State Department and the embassy. Secretary Bryan said the rumored purport of the visit was "entirely without foundation." The British Ambassador said that he had discussed peace in Europe with Mr. Straus, but that nothing was said to indicate that the latter spoke in behalf of the German Emperor. No report of the visit was sent to the British Foreign Office, he said.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 8.—Ex-Judge George Gray, member of The Hague Peace Tribunal, was asked tonight if that body was taking steps to effect peace in Europe. He said he knew nothing of any such attempt. When further asked if such action was probable, he replied decisively, "I hope so."

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, at the Ritz-Carlton, yesterday said that no significance was to be attached to the trip he made to Washington Sunday night with Oscar S. Straus, that he and Mr. Straus were old friends, and that their meeting on the train was by accident. He said that Germany was not suing for peace, and he considered Germany's position exceptionally strong.

The Ambassador spent last night as the guest of Jacob H. Schiff at the latter's Summer home at Long Branch. Mr. Schiff said the visit was purely social. Count von Bernstorff would not see reporters.

Mr. Straus, when seen in the afternoon, refused to discuss the European situation. At his home it was said last night that he had gone to the country to spend the night.

A "PINCHBECK NAPOLEON."

Epithet Applied by Lord Curzon to Emperor William.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India, addressing a recruiting meeting at Hull last night, said:

The pinchbeck Napoleon of this war has succeeded in uniting all parties in the British Empire.

Great Britain, the speaker continued, was going through with the business until she had struck the "new Napoleon and his accursed system to the ground forever."

Lord Curzon said the country had shown great forbearance with the limitations imposed by the official press bureau, and he believed the Government was conscious of a need for some better form of war correspondence.

MRS. COREY AIDS FRANCE.

Turns Over Her Chateau Near Paris for a Red Cross Hospital.

Private advices from Paris announce that Mrs. William E. Corey placed at the disposal of the Red Cross for care of the wounded her Château de Villegenis, at Verrières, near Paris. She furnished, also 100 beds, six nurses, and ample supplies and provisions.

Moreover, Mrs. Corey permitted the military authorities to stock the magnificent park with 5,000 oxen and 90 cows in preparation for the possible siege of Paris.

The Château de Villegenis was occupied by Jerome Bonaparte when he was King of Westphalia, and the room in which he died is preserved exactly as it was at the time of his demise.

100% PLUS

We have never professed to give a client more than he is entitled to under his contract, but we here give our word of honor that we never give a client any less.

And we can recall instances where we have deliberately done more than we were obliged to do rather than make an issue of technicalities.

100% plus is our motto.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DECRIES ALLIES' SUCCESSES

Ridder Calls Them Rear Guard Fights and Predicts Defeat.

In his editorial in English in today's Staats-Zeitung, Herman Ridder makes light of the reported successes of the allied armies, saying:

Judging from the headlines in the afternoon editions of yesterday one would be tempted to assume that the situation in France was beginning to appear more cheerful for the Allies. An analysis, however, of the meagre reports which filter through from Paris and London gives no foundation for such hopes.

The Germans are concentrating their full strength in an attempt to annihilate the field armies of the enemy in France. * * *

The most important operations of the day are probably taking place between Verdun and Nancy. At this point the Germans have massed the armies of the Crown Prince and the Duke of Wuerttemberg in an attempt to pierce the French right centre and drive it back against the advanced German right. If this attack is successful, and the history of the war to date leaves no other conclusion, the French are about to suffer their greatest reverse.

RUSSIANS TAKE TWO MORE FORTS

Continued from Page 1.

flowing Vistula, and this with cumbrous transports and under the perpetual onslaughts of a strong Russian army further south.

The occupation of Lemberg gave the Russians a splendid base for operations toward the fortress of Przemysl, south of Lemberg. Russian cavalry patrols are riding over Carpathian passes that lead down toward the great Hungarian plain.

The Petrograd City Council today resolved to send a telegram congratulating the Belgians on their heroic action in opening the sluices near Antwerp.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—An official statement given out here today says that the Austrian forts at Nikolaieff and Mikolow, in Galicia, about twenty-five miles southwest of Lemberg, have been captured by the Russians notwithstanding the fact that the former was protected by armored gun turrets and three lines of fortifications. The Austrians retreated from Nikolaieff, abandoning their supply trains. The Russians took many prisoners and captured also forty-two guns and great quantities of ammunition.

The captured forts have enormous strategic importance. The City of Nikolaieff is at the intersection of the railroad lines leading into the Carpathian country.

Russian cavalrymen are now upon the crests of the Carpathian mountains.

To Relay Because of Przemysl.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—Gen. Ruzsky's Stonewall Jackson tactics in Galicia have been checked by the strong fortress of Przemysl, but this delay will not prevent the general forward movement of the Russian forces along the border from Tilsit to Lemberg. It is considered necessary, however, to capture Przemysl so that the Austrians may not have a single stronghold left in Galicia. It is a strongly fortified camp, 51 miles west of Lemberg, with 42 forts and 40,000 soldiers who have been reinforced by the soldiers who escaped from Lemberg and Poland.

Remarkable reports continue to come in of the speed of Gen. Russky's campaign. The soldiers slept on an average of three hours nightly and made 35-mile marches daily.

A dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"A telegram from Vienna states that Gen. Russky, who, following the capture of Lemberg, executed a flank attack northward against the Austrians under Gen. Auffenberg, former Austrian War Minister, is today engaged in a desperate attempt to annihilate Auffenberg's army.

"The battle has already continued seven days, and is likely to continue several more."

The Russian newspapers publish a report from a highly authoritative source to the effect that there are indications of a general retreat of the Austrians on their whole front between the Rivers Bug and Vistula.

Many German aeroplanes are appearing on the Russian frontier, heralding the arrival of reinforcements. The Petrograd correspondent of The Times learns. The Germans seem to possess a powerful force in the Posen district, as they move their troops from Posen to East Prussia or Galicia on occasion demands.

The Austrians, according to refugees, are fearful of an uprising in the Crownland of Bukowina.

Belgian reservists and conscripts of the year 91 have received permission to enroll themselves in the Russian army.

BOSNIA INVASION BEGUN.

Austria Uneasy Over Rumania and Bulgaria.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Nish, Servia, says the Servian army has begun the invasion of Bosnia, and has crossed the River Save near Mitrovitch.

While the Servians attempt the conquest of Bosnia from the north, Montenegrin troops expect to effect the conquest of Herzegovina from the south.

ROME, Sept. 8.—Dispatches received here from Vienna by the Tribuna declare that alarm is being expressed in the Austrian capital concerning recent demonstrations in Rumania and Bulgaria in favor of Russia. These two countries are believed to be in favor of Great Britain, Russia, and France, the Triple Entente, in the present war, and the Bulgarian Consul at Budapest, Hungary, was removed recently by the authorities at Sofia for having delivered a speech the tenor of which was favorable to Austria.

The Vienna Tagebiatt, according to these same dispatches, asserts that Emperor Nicholas has written to the Crown Prince of Bulgaria asking for the aid of Bulgaria against the enemies of the Slavs.

Dispatches received here from Trieste, an Austrian seaport on the Adriatic coast, say that mourning there is general, as the Ninety-seventh and Twenty-seventh Austrian Infantry Regiments, which lost 4,000 men in Galicia, were composed of Italians from the Istria Peninsula.

A. Kroupenski, the Russian Ambassador to Rome, has issued another denial of the report again being circulated here that Count Witte, former Premier of Russia, came to Italy recently with a mission to induce Italy to join the Triple Entente. Count Witte, according to the Ambassador's statement, simply crossed into Italy in order to return to Russia by the only way left open, via Brindisi, Constantinople and Odessa, taking this opportunity to visit his sister in the Turkish capital.

MILAN, Sept. 7, (via London, Sept. 8.)—The Secolo confirms the reports of the discovery by the Italian authorities of a plot by German emissaries to stir up the Mohammedans in Tripoli to a holy war. It is said the plan was intended to insure Italy's permanent neutrality by occupying her attention with internal troubles in Tripoli.

AUSTRIA REPORTS SUCCESSES.

Her Armies Still Advancing in Russian Poland, It Is Asserted.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A German official statement received by Marconi wireless from Berlin says:

"The Austrian General Staff reports that the Russian bombardment of the earthworks around Lemberg on Sept. 3 was directed against unoccupied and undefended positions, the Austrians having previously withdrawn in order to spare the bombardment of an open town.

"The army commanded by Gen. Dankl was recently engaged in heavy fighting. The Russians brought up by rail large reinforcements and a severe attack followed, but the troops commanded by Field Marshal Kestrnek repulsed this attack, inflicting heavy loss on the Russians and taking 600 prisoners.

"Elsewhere along the front there is comparative quiet."

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 8.—Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, made public today the following wireless dispatch received from Count Berchtold, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The column under the command of Gen. Kestrnek, advancing with the eastern army of Gen. Dankl in Russian Poland, repulsed a violent attack from the Russians and captured 600 prisoners.

"In the south the Servians tried to break into Croatian territory near Mitrowitza. About 5,000 Servians were captured with much war material.

"It appears from this that the advance of the Austrian Eastern Army in Russian Poland continues."

GERMAN PRISONERS PLEASED.

Had Been Told Russians Treated Captives with Great Cruelty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A German cavalry soldier captured in East Prussia has given the following account of his experiences.

"It was a rainy day toward evening. Mist enveloped the whole country, making it impossible to distinguish our troops from those of the enemy. I formed one of a cavalry patrol, and we moved on slowly and passed through unknown places.

"Suddenly shots were fired, I don't know from what direction, but we galloped away at full speed. My four comrades managed to escape the enemy's fire, which continued to hail upon us, but my horse was killed. I fell and was captured by a Russian patrol.

"A very substantial meal was given to me and some Russian money, and I was told I would be sent to Vilno. They assured me I had nothing to fear, as nobody would do me any harm. 'We Russians are not such savages as the Germans,' an officer said to me. I am thoroughly satisfied with the treatment received at the hands of the Russians. They are people altogether different from the description given us by our officers and press."

In reply to a question as to why the Germans were fighting the Russians this typical German trooper replied:

"We could not help it. We were told to go and had to obey our Emperor. We did not want war. All this trouble was brought about by our officers and the Austrians, but both now are hiding behind our backs. They care very little about us. We wanted to live peacefully with our neighbors, work honestly, as we always did, and earn our daily bread.

"Even if the war is soon over our people will have a bad time after it. Everything is upset, the factories are closed, the harvest has not been gathered, and the prices of foodstuffs are higher than ever before. If France had not declared war on us we would soon have made peace with Russia."

The German further stated that he and his comrades were assured that France began the war against Germany. They were taught to believe that Germany was waging a righteous war of self-defense inasmuch as she was attacked on all sides by a number of powerful enemies who were bent on overthrowing her and enslaving German people.

This German prisoner was very well treated by his captors and by the Russian peasants assembled at the stations through which he passed. An eye-witness traveling on the same train describes how the Russians gave the German fruits, vegetables, cakes, and cigars. The prisoner was amazed, as he had been led to expect the greatest cruelties.

Special orders have been issued to the Russian troops to behave with exceptional consideration toward the prisoners and non-combatants in order to make a more striking contrast between the Russian and German methods.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF GERMANS.

Soldiers Regard Them with Good-Natured Contempt, an Officer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8.—(Dispatch to The London Standard.)—I have just had an interview with a Russian officer invalided home from East Prussia.

"We were sure from the first of the morale of our soldiers," he says, "but this war has been an eye-opener to us for all that. Usually it is the duty of officers to urge troops to advance and victory. What we officers had to do, however, was to hold them back in their impetuous onslaughts on the enemy.

"The fact that, unlike the Japanese war, our men knew what they are fighting for seems to give them unwonted energy and dash. What I have specially discovered in our men in this campaign is great improvement in initiative and independent thinking, and our soldiers are also displaying utter lack of brutality.

"I was greatly touched by the manifestations of our native Russian character in this war. I have seen German prisoners blue with terror at the prospect of the tortures they had been taught to expect at our hands, and have seen them again after a few hours with our men with smiles of confidence and contentment.

"The attitude of the Russian soldiers toward the Germans may be described as that of good-natured tolerance and mild contempt, the attitude of a good-tempered grown-up to a little schoolboy who badly misbehaves himself."

Describing the Russian Army in action, he gives the following episodes:

"In the beginning of August we were sent out to dislodge a German battery from an intrenched position defended by infantry. I must say that, in spite of rumors to the contrary, my experience is that the fire of the German artillery is rather good. It finds its range rather quickly, and maintains a steady fire. Its musketry fire at long range is rather poor.

"We were in much smaller force than the Germans. The task set us would have taken in the Japanese war a whole day. This time it took us only an hour and a half. Our advance guard of cavalry attacked the enemy's trenches. German artillery and rifle fire played havoc with them, but nothing stopped them.

"The nearer we got to the village occupied by the Germans the weaker became their resistance. They rallied somewhat when we approached within 200 paces. The artillery fire became wellnigh intolerable to us, and the infantry shot at us almost point-blank, but our men did not flinch.

"Meanwhile a squadron of our cavalry boldly attacked the German battery, surrounded it, and in a minute the issue was decided.

"Here I witnessed a scene of panic the like of which I had never seen in the Japanese war. The Germans ran as if driven by a prairie fire. Not only did the rank and file throw down their rifles, but even the officers showed every sign of panic. As they ran they feverishly unfastened sabres, helmets, tunics, everything which hampered them in their wild career.

"In a few minutes we entered the village. Here the Germans gave us a back-hander. They fired at us from windows and cellars. When we had disposed of them the village presented a deserted appearance. The whole population seemed to have fled. In the cottages we found recently opened letters, in which the villagers were warned that if the Russians came none would be spared alive. A few peasants whom we unearthed were terror-stricken.

"It is curious what our soldiers think of the Germans. They think them rather harmless and coarse comrades. I must say, however, that we have not experienced any of those German atrocities of which we have heard. They never shot at our Red Cross, and they have not killed any of our wounded. In all cases for which I can personally vouch their losses have been considerably greater than ours. As to their famous close formation, it struck me that it resolves itself more into an attempt by every soldier to hide himself behind his fellows.

"It is remarkable also how anxious our wounded Russian soldiers are to get back to the front. They simply vie with one another as to who shall recover the quicker and rejoin the colors on the firing line."

CHARITY. CHARITY.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND"

American Branch Committee

The Hon. Alfred Anson	W. A. Hutcheson	Kenneth Robinson
Herbert Barber	James T. Hyde	Lloyd R. Sanderson
Charles W. Bowring	D. M. Kerr	Walter Scott
H. W. S. Bucknall	J. E. McLean	Norrie Sellar
Capt. J. T. W. Chetwode, C. B., R. N. R.	James McLean	Dr. John B. Shannon
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Neville G. Higham	Rev. H. A. Prichard	Rev. J. Williams
	F. P. Rogers	R. M. Stuart Wortley

A National Relief Fund to alleviate the acute distress of families, widows and orphans in Great Britain and Ireland caused by the War, has been started by the Prince of Wales. The response to this appeal has been gratifying, but a greater sum of money is needed, because, in the Prince's own words, "There will be considerable distress among the people of Great Britain and Ireland least able to bear it."

There must be a large number of people in the United States with British affiliations, who are anxious to relieve this destitution and distress. For this purpose an American Branch has been formed to collect subscriptions and transmit same to the Central Fund.

The Committee will welcome any subscriptions, however small, and particularly suggest the offer of subscriptions payable weekly during the continuance of the War.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company have been kind enough to act as depositary. Subscriptions should be sent to them, designated for the above fund, or to Mr. R. M. STUART WORTLEY, Treasurer, 23 Broad Street.

SOMETHING NEW!

The New York Times
MID-WEEK
Pictorial War Extra

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2. German infantry crossing the Place Charles Rogier, Brussels.
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French dragoons hauling fodder for their horses.
21. Outpost, German Southwest Africa, from which a raid has been made into British territory.
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23. Dog which carries messages between the Belgian trenches.
Bloodhounds used by British Red Cross to search for wounded.
Belgian lancer writing letter home, with carrier pigeon basket for desk.
24. Belgian lancers in temporary camp, screened from aeroplane scouts.

So many interesting photographs of the great conflict in Europe are coming in that in order to meet the demands of its readers The Times publishes today an extra mid-week pictorial magazine made up entirely of war pictures, which is on sale at all newsdealers' or mailed to any address for 10 cents. It contains fifty-four pictures reproduced by The Times's new process of printing, rotogravure.

This publication will impress regular readers of The Times with the great value of the pictorial supplements which they get each Sunday with The New York Times for 5 cents. To be sure of getting The Sunday Times each week order it today of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

From your newsdealer or mailed to any address

PRICE TEN CENTS

The New York Times
Times Square, New York

RED CROSS'S SAILING HELD UP BY ALLIES

England and France Object to Ship Having Germans in Her Crew.

TO SHIP NEUTRAL SEAMEN

Relief Liner Now Expected to Get Off Tomorrow—Eleven Stowaways Put Ashore.

The American Red Cross European relief steamship Red Cross, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, did not sail for Europe yesterday. The big white liner was swinging at anchor in the North River off Ninety-sixth Street when word came that representatives of Great Britain and France had interposed an objection to the Red Cross calling at ports in those two countries because of the fact that among her crew were many German seamen and stewards, some of whom were said to be German Naval Reserves.

The conveyance of this information to the Red Cross officials resulted in the immediate postponement of the sailing of the Red Cross, and it was announced that she would not leave New York until every German on board had been replaced by American citizens or citizens of other neutral powers. Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Red Cross National Committee, said last night that she hoped that everything would be straightened out in time for the Red Cross to sail for Falmouth, England, some time tomorrow.

Hundreds of persons had gathered on Riverside Drive and in Riverside Park to see the big white ship of mercy sail at noon, and it was not until several hours after the scheduled time that they learned the cause of the delay.

Captain Picks Out Germans.

From the Drive spectators saw the crew mustered forward, and many figured it out that Capt. Rust was putting his men through some sort of drill. Capt. Rust, however, was sorting out the Germans so that he could ascertain just how many bona fide neutrals he would have to sign up. Most of the Germans, it was said, had taken out "first papers," so that they could go on the Red Cross, but the representatives of Great Britain and France ruled that "a first-paper man" was not enough of an American citizen to travel on a ship that was to stop in their countries and later visit the harbor of a port of Germany. Naturalized citizens of the United States, it was said, would not be objected to.

The Red Cross received her clearance papers at the Custom House at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the German flag had been hauled down and the Stars and Stripes raised before the 34 doctors and 125 nurses, who were impatiently waiting for the voyage to begin, were told that the sailing was to go over.

Capt. Rust went ashore as soon as he was informed of the objections and hurried to the British Consulate General in State Street, where he conferred with Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett. Sir Courtenay assured Capt. Rust that none regretted more than he the occasion of the protest, but he pointed out that as the ship was going to call at a German port he considered that it was in the interest of all concerned that the ship's crew should be citizens preferably of the United States, but certainly of a nation that was neutral in the present European crisis.

Should be No Friction.

"It is most desirable," Sir Courtenay said afterward, "that there shall be no friction whatever connected with the sailing of the Red Cross, which we all realize is going to Europe only in the interest of suffering humanity. It has now been agreed that the Red Cross shall be manned wholly and entirely by American citizens.

"There is a general feeling of goodwill toward this vessel on the part of all the representatives of the foreign powers concerned, and I do not think that anything should be left undone to insure a continuance of this friendly feeling."

It was pointed out that had the Red Cross sailed with Germans in her crew it might have resulted in the detention in either France or England of all these men as prisoners of war.

"It is of course a great disappointment to us that matters have turned out as they have just at the moment when we were ready to send the Red Cross on her voyage," said Miss Boardman, "and I suppose now that it will be Thursday at the earliest before we can get men to replace the Germans so that the ship can leave. The question that caused the upsetting of our plans was of course the nationality of a part of the crew. At the last moment it was discovered that some of these men were 'first paper' men—that is, men who had announced their intention of becoming citizens, but who were still to be naturalized. A conference with the Consuls General of Great Britain and France made it clear to us that it was necessary to discharge these men and engage seamen and stewards of American or other neutral citizenship to take their places. We hope to get all Americans, but in the event we cannot do that will take citizens of some other neutral nation, probably of Spain. We are sending to Washington and Virginia for colored men to take the place of the German stewards, and are hoping they will arrive sometime tomorrow."

Before the question of the citizenship of the crew arose, and while the Red Cross was being made ready to sail, eleven stowaways were discovered on the ship. Two of them were hiding under the tarpaulin of one of the lifeboats and another was found in a pantry. The others were pulled from the coal bunkers and cargo spaces. They were for the most part well put-up young men, who seemed anxious for an adventure. Capt. Rust sent them ashore in a launch.

Word came from Washington last night that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, had explained that when the British Government gave permission for the ship to land at a British port it was on condition that as the Red Cross is German owned, she should be manned entirely by an American crew.

$22,000 MORE FOR RELIEF.

$15,628 in Gifts to Red Cross—$6,558 for Ambulance Corps.

The New York branch of the American Red Cross, through its Treasurer, Jacob H. Schiff, acknowledged yesterday additional subscriptions amounting to $15,628.67 to the European fund. The amount collected by the New York branch now totals $92,686.87. The new subscriptions are as follows:

Paul M. Warburg	$5,000.00
E. V.	3,000.00
Through The Herald	1,500.00
William A. Read	500.00
Fair, Lake Placid	403.75
Sale at Altamont	330.69
Benefit, Woodstock, Vt.	303.60
Through The Staats-Zeitung	250.93
W. R. Peters	250.00
F. H. O.	200.00
Through Mrs. Robinson	200.00
Guests, Portsmouth, N. H.	127.00
Dr. B. H. Dernberg	109.00
Through The Independent	106.00
Ladies' Committee, Camden, Me.	110.00
T. H. L.	100.00
Mrs. L. Van Antwerp	100.00
Mrs. R. Elsberg	50.00
J. H. T.	50.00
H. W. Gordon	50.00
H. H. Nathan	50.00
Mrs. R. Bernheimer	50.00
Homestead Dramatic Club	67.00
Benefit, Highlands, N. C.	40.00
Lecture, Kennebunk, Me.	27.55
E. J. Roberts	25.00
F. H. O.	25.00
C. R. Runyon	25.00
Miss C. A. B.	25.00
F. A. Dwight	25.00
Mrs. A. Guilford	25.00
E. Frazy	25.00
Appreciation	25.00
W. P. Shannon	25.00
Union Services, Babylon, N. Y.	25.00
Col. L. Loomis	25.00
Blackford's	25.00
Mrs. Charles Kellog	20.00
E. P. Haas	20.00
L. W. Closson	20.00
A. T. Brinkerhoff	20.00
Lawson Bag Company	20.00
J. Van Syckel	10.00
Mrs. E. J. Gibling	10.00
A Nurse	10.00
Hanan Mfrs.	10.00
A. B. Fenn	10.00
H. L. Robbins	10.00
R. F. Bloodgood	10.00
F. P. Beach	10.00
Sewaren Club	10.00
Earnest Workers' Circle	10.00
Mrs. A. Sternberg	10.00
Ruth Blossom	10.00
Mrs. George C. Heck	10.00
L. M. B. Thompson	8.00
H. R. Smith	7.00
Miss Breslin	5.00
F. D. H.	5.00
Mrs. W. G. Dunham	5.00
Alice Casamajor	5.00
Mrs. J. M. Gibson	5.00
Anna P. L. Field	5.00
A. Beatrice Carpendale	5.00
Louise Floyd Wickham	5.00
Louis F. Maline	5.00
Mary F. Willis	5.00
Mrs. Edith H. Pringstag	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Anderson, Jr.	5.00
E. E. Werner	5.00
Mrs. H. E. Werner	5.00
Mrs. Henry B. Barnet	5.00
Mary Landstreet and Emily Davies	5.00
Margaret M. Mitchel	5.00
H. E. Gardiner and Barbara G. Frost	2.50
Dilvet Service Club	2.00
Charles Echerlals	2.00
H. S.	1.00
A Sympathiser	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Miss H. Wood	1.00
E. R.	1.00
Isaac Sternberger	1.00
D. R.	1.00
M. N.	2.00
Mary D. Dodge	2.00
Ellen	25
Helen Anderson	20

It was announced by J. P. Morgan & Co., who are receiving donations for the fund for the support and equipment of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, that $20,736 had been contributed in the last week, and that most of the money had already been cabled to those in charge of the hospital. The donations acknowledged yesterday are as follows:

C. P. Robinson	$10
Mrs. Lloyd Bryce	500
William Sloane	500
Charles S. McBurney	50
Caroline Hansell	5
Patriot	10
Mrs. D. Cady Eaton	200
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Gray	500
Mr. and Mrs. Gherardi Davis	10
Henry S. Glasier	50
Sophie Bigelow	100
Emma Chamberlaine	500
Robert H. Mainzer	100
Orham Bacon	25
William Gaston	100
Henry D. Sloane	250
Dancing Class, East Hampton	45
J. M. Semis	100
E. Billings	6
L. Israel & Bros.	100
Mrs. H. Romeike	10
Mrs. E. Iselin	50
Charlotte Hotchkiss	10
Nellie Twyffort	5
Anne Lathrop	100
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	250
Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier	50
Mrs. Le Roy King	100
Mrs. F. S. Lee	50
F. A. Schermerhorn	1,000
Eidlits & Son	50
E. G. Harkness	1,000
W. J. Carr	25
Annie Patterson	5
Live Right Club	5
E. H. Blashfield	100
Nurses, Bloomingdale Hospital	60
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	500
Leontine Harris	25
Total	$6,558
Previously acknowledged	$14,178

Dispatches from Paris published yesterday told of the splendid work now being done by the American ambulance hospital corps.

Appeal for Aid for Swiss.

An appeal for aid in behalf of the Swiss people, whose burdens have so greatly increased as a result of the European war, has been issued by the Swiss Relief Fund of 241 Fifth Avenue. The appeal points out that Switzerland's entire fighting force of 300,000 men has been mobilized, "not to strike, but to enforce and defend Swiss neutrality." To maintain the army costs about $230,000 a day, while the harvests, which are rich and abundant this year, are being gathered by the old men, women, and children. Trade and industry are at a complete standstill, and thousands of Swiss families, it is stated, are in want.

All contributions should be sent to the Swiss Relief Fund, 241 Fifth Avenue.

$7,177 for Relief in Belgium.

The Belgian Relief Committee, of which Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, is Honorary Chairman, reported yesterday that $800 had been added to the war relief funds, making the total collected $7,177.17. The new contributions ranged from $25 to 50 cents. He said that the money would be distributed as quickly as possible through representatives of the committee in Belgium.

PROTEST TO BRYAN ON ATLANTIC RATES

Stranded Americans Complain That Some Lines Are Taking Unfair Advantage of Them.

OFFICIAL REPORT COMING

Which Refugees Want Made Public—High Prices for Inferior Accommodations Charged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The action of certain steamship companies in taking what is considered an unfair advantage of Americans forced to return home by raising rates will shortly be made the subject of an official report and complaint to the State Department. It is hoped here, where there is much feeling among Americans, that the Government will find it possible to take some action, if nothing more than publishing its reports, to expose the offending companies.

These companies' greatest offense is selling inferior accommodation at a high rate. Many well-to-do Americans who are compelled by circumstances to take whatever they can get are forced to pay in some cases approximately first-class rates for what are steerage accommodations, except perhaps a fresh coat of paint and a slight use of the scrubbing brush. Persons who have essayed this write back that conditions are really impossible.

The steamship companies appear to be making as much as possible out of the war, and have abandoned in many cases the advertised rates. This particularly is resented, because it was the action of the American Government which made it possible for Americans to go second or third class and have the run of the whole ship. Before the war rush American regulation prohibited the mixing of classes, and the third class couldn't visit the second-class part of the ship, nor could the second visit the first.

Learning that hundreds of good Americans were compelled to go second and third class, the Government waived this regulation. This gave the companies a splendid opportunity to sell second and third class accommodations for high prices with the explanation that the purchasers would have the liberty of the "whole ship." This involved no increase of expenditure by the companies and was due to the action of the Government, but the companies nevertheless profit. The companies have bettered the quality of food for the second and third class, but not in proportion to the increased fares.

One typical case has been brought to the attention of the local American authorities. An American has passage for himself and wife for a boat soon leaving Rotterdam. His wife is now ill here and he has asked the company to take back the tickets. They consent, but will only rebate 50 per cent. of the value, according to the old regulation, although admitting their ability to resell the tickets at full price, there being hundreds on the waiting list. At the same time the companies, many of whom take this same attitude, refuse to permit the transfer of tickets by the holders to anyone else, saying that this policy prevents speculation. There is, nevertheless, plenty of speculation and there are countless rumours of graft and unfair treatment.

WILSON GETS ART APPEAL.

Considers International Project to Neutralize Masterpieces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—President Wilson took under consideration today a suggestion from Ambassador Herrick at Paris that the United States approach the powers in an effort to have their armies regard historic buildings, monuments, and works of art as "international property."

Ambassador Herrick cabled the suggestion after the diplomatic representatives in France of several neutral countries had indicated the desire of their Governments to support the project.

The particular purpose of the move, it is understood, is to save monuments and works of art in Paris from being destroyed in the event of a German bombardment or capture of the city, but from it has resulted an effort to have all armies respect such property on entering towns of the enemy.

It was not known today what course the Washington Government would take in the matter. It does not wish to be in the position of creating military advantages or disadvantages to either army at Paris, although it may lend its sanction to a general movement for the protection of paintings and famous buildings.

PRAISE FOR GERARD.

Henry White Says Our Ambassador Has Done Good Work.

Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy in London for many years, and later, in turn American Ambassador to Italy and American Ambassador to France, who, with his wife and two grandchildren, arrived on the Rotterdam on Sunday, spoke yesterday in terms of high praise of the way Americans have been treated in Germany since the war started. Through his long diplomatic service Mr. White happens to be a personal friend of every Minister of War whose country is now engaged in the conflict, and most of those whose names have been mentioned in the English and German White Books have been his colleagues. Mr. White was visiting at a big country place in Eastern Silesia, near where the German, Austrian and Russian frontiers converge, when the war started. He does not believe that Germany meditated war.

"Business in Berlin was at practically a standstill, for nobody was buying. It is a wonderful work that Ambassador Gerard and the staff of the Embassy have been doing. Why, they issued as many as 11,500 passports in a week, and managed to look after the English subjects. Mr. Gerard is persona gratissima, and I watched the work at the Embassy and was very much impressed with the very capable way in which the situation was handled. The work that Mrs. Gerard, wife of the Ambassador, and a number of American ladies are doing in the way of looking after Americans in distress is wonderful. In Berlin is a great number of these—largely students—whose condition was pitiable, and who were given small sums once a month to keep them going. I understand that these ladies were defraying the cost of this philanthropy largely out of their own purses.

Albanian Ex-Ruler in Switzerland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 8.—The ex-Mpret of Albania, Prince William of Wied, has reached Lugano on his way to Germany.

NO WORRY

You will never worry over funds invested in our Guaranteed Mortgages.

You know you are amply protected by a wide margin of real estate values—besides our entire capital and surplus.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

160 B'way, N.Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
183 E. 149 St., N.Y. 1354 B'y, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
120 Central Av., Wh. Plains, N.Y.

Many hundreds of lost articles are found throughout the year by an advertisement in the Lost Column of The New York Times.—Advt.

BUSINESS HOURS: *September 1st to 15th, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays close at 12 noon.*

Arnold, Constable & Co.

IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THIS WEEK

Imported Novelties

Through the foresight of our Paris office, we have received by late steamer an extensive assortment of the choicest European Novelty Silks, Velvets and Brocades, among which are the following:

IMPORTED CHIFFON VELVETS—41 inch, of exquisite quality, in black and every new and fashionable Autumn shade for street and evening wear. Very special price, 6.50

IMPORTED MILLINERY VELVETS—Of superior quality, 18½ inches wide, in black and a choice variety of Fall colorings. Special price, 1.50 to 4.00

IMPORTED BROCADED VELVETS—A beautiful collection of Brocaded Velvets on Satin, Chiffon Cloth and Crepe grounds, in rich shades. Value $15.00, 8.50 to 10.00

IMPORTED VELOUR FAÇONNE—On white Chiffon Cloth grounds; Floral designs in black or white. Specially priced, 10.00

HAND-PAINTED VELVETS—Faconne Floral designs on white Chiffon Cloth grounds—hand-painted in delicate tints for evening wear. 39 inch. Specially priced, 15.00

IMPORTED NOVELTY SILKS—Black Satin of superior quality with handsome silver metal Broche effect; suitable for Evening Wraps. 39 inch. Specially priced, 15.00

IMPORTED HAITIENNE SILK—A new, very rich and lustrous silk. Plain and changeable effects in street and evening shades. 36 inch. Specially priced, 3.00

CREPE GEORGIETTE—Superior quality in all the new shades for evening and street wear. 40 in. Specially priced, 1.50

RADIEUSE—With alternating wide stripes of Satin and Chiffon Taffeta in new colorings and effects. Special price, 4.50

The Authentic Models From Paris

RECEIVED BY THE S. S. OLYMPIC, ARE NOW ON EXHIBIT.

The very latest and final creations that will probably reach America for some time to come. They are the last works of those world-famous French Creators of Fashion—

Callot, Cheruit, Drecoll, Agnes, and Bernard.

OUR DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENTS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN AT THE OLD, MODERATE SCALE OF PRICES, AND EXACT REPRODUCTIONS OF ALL NEW IMPORTED MODELS CAN BE EXECUTED AT EXCEPTIONALLY SHORT NOTICE.

Reproduced Foreign Models

Special attention is directed to our exceptionally choice collection of Tailor Suits, Wraps and Gowns, made of the newest fabrics and in the most approved colorings. Many are exact reproductions of the styles last prevailing in Paris, and include the following examples of Women's Smart Apparel,

at very special prices:

TAILOR SUITS—Of midnight blue French serge, new pleated "Redingote" and wide black satin sash. Specially priced, 37.50

TAILOR SUITS—Of navy Gaberdine, long, smart coat trimmed with braid in the new Military effect. Specially priced, 42.50

TAILOR SUITS—In the newest Autumn shades of French broadcloth. Several distinctive and dressy models trimmed with fur, satin and braid. Specially priced, 48.00

AFTERNOON DRESSES—Of Charmeuse, in navy blue, black, myrtle and seal; long plaited tunic, crushed girdle and collar of crepe de chine. Specially priced, 22.50

"TROTTEUR" DRESSES—Of navy blue serge, combined with black satin, and representing the latest Foreign Fashion. Specially priced, 33.00

AFTERNOON DRESSES—In exquisite shades of soft satin, combined with embroidered Chiffon. Especially appropriate for luncheons, teas, and other dressy occasions. Specially priced, 38.00

AUTUMN COATS—Smart new models of handsome, heavy woolen mixtures in a variety of colorings. Suitable for touring and general wear. Specially priced, 35.00

TOURIST COATS—Choice London model cut on newest lines and developed in smart novelty wool fabrics. Specially priced, 16.50

New Fall Corsets

Fashioned in the Very Latest Mode.

"The La Sylvina" our own exclusive models in Coutil or Batiste, ranging in price from 5.00 to 35.00

SPECIAL *"La Sylvina"* advance Fall models in Tricot or Coutil, medium or low bust—Specially Priced 5.00

Women's Fall Gloves

The smartest styles and most dependable qualities at very special prices.

THE "REGIS" GLACE—2-clasp; all the new Autumn shades of Tan, Grey, Mode, Champagne, also Black and White. Specially priced, pair, 1.25

GLACE—12-button length, in Champagne, Tan, White and Black. Beautiful quality. Specially priced, pair, 4.00

Fashionable Fabrics

For the new Tailor Suits, Wraps and Dresses, including handsome Imported Broadcloths and Novelty Materials, at extremely moderate prices.

PEAU DE SOURIS—54-inch, in choice Fall shades. Specially priced, yard, 5.00

BROADTAIL—48-inch, in black only. Specially priced, yard, 8.50

GABERDINE—49 and 52 inch, in black, navy and new colors. Special, 1.75 and 3.00

WOOL POPLINS—50-inch; superior quality and a variety of colors. Specially priced, 1.15

PLAIN AND NOVELTY SUITINGS—50 and 54 inch. Special prices, 2.00 to 3.00

IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS—54-inch, in black and all fashionable Autumn shades. Chiffon finish; sponged and shrunk. Special prices, 2.50 to 3.00

A Most Important Announcement Concerning the New Fall Importations

Through a fortunate early placing of European orders, we are able now to present the latest novelties in the following departments:

Imported Dress Fabrics

In addition to a continuance of our advance offering of the finest Imported Broadcloth in the new Autumn shades, at the remarkably low price of $2.50 yard, we will place on sale English Corduroys in fancy and two-tone effects and the new Cheviots in the latest plain colors, all at special prices.

Silks and Velvets

Advance display of plain and Novelty Silks and rich Velvets from France, representing the prevailing mode in colors, designs and weaves for Dress and Millinery purposes for the Fall and Winter season. All are offered at low prices, irrespective of the present market's upward tendency.

Laces and Chiffons

The latest fashion notes from Paris indicate an unprecedented demand for European Novelty Laces.

Our presentation includes many unique and exquisite designs in the finest Silk Net Top Laces, Spangled Chantilly and Gold and Silver Novelties of indescribable beauty for evening gowns. Also Chiffon in all the new Autumn shades.

New Spangled Novelties

Included in our last importation are the new Military Capes of solid black Spangles on Brussels Net. Handsome spangled and beaded robes for Dinner Gowns, and the latest spangled Basque and Coatee effects in black, white and opalescent colorings, all supremely fashionable for evening wear the coming season.

For this initial sale, the original prices will be maintained, thereby giving our customers the benefit of our early and careful preparation. Duplicates of these latest shipments cannot be obtained, and as the price of all foreign goods must be greatly increased in the near future, we emphasize the importance and advantage of immediate purchasing.

House Furnishing Specials at Reduced Prices

Upholstery
Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Armures, Damasks, Cretonnes — ⅓ to ½ Off

Carpets
$100,000.00 Stock. Best Brussels and Wilton. From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard. — Averaging ⅓ Off

Oriental Rugs and Carpets
$50,000.00 Stock. $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs. $100,000.00 Stock. $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs. — ¼ to ⅓ Off

Domestic Rugs
Odd sizes made up in our workrooms from best Brussels and Wilton Carpets; special lot valued at $10,000.00. At ⅓ Off

Note—These offerings will remain in force throughout September and October. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third St. Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

All America Has Awaited This
GIMBEL Presentation of Paris Millinery

New Sensations

Mme. Georgette's Sailor with the Pointed Brim.

The Cavalier Hat by Lewis—Trimmed with Mouse-Color Ostrich.

Talbot's Elongated Sailor of White Felt, Edged with Silver Galon.

Evelyn Varon's Elephant Ear Turban of Black Velvet, Trimmed with Monkey-Skin.

The Very Last Modes Created by the Paris Modistes

Were Hurried to GIMBELS for Today's Exhibit in

Le Grand Salon des Modes de Paris

Millinery is a GIMBEL Specialty! That is why our Chapeaux are adapted by the most fashionable women of North and South America—and why our Modes have received the cachet of Paris. Exalted honors, both of these! But to accomplish this distinction we assembled an organization of millinery artists and specialists that is unrivaled in Paris or in America.

Hats at $15 to $50, Which Are Only Rivaled by Paris

Models Which Cost Us $50 to $150.

? when will you provide your people with Lily drinking cups? they are the nicest "individuals"—yet cost less than others. public service cup co. sunset 2414

Ask your Dentist

PYRODENTO
SOAPLESS CREME TOOTH PASTE

You will enjoy its use.
It leaves a delightful sense of refreshment.
Address, "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

It arrests decay

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Spirit of Autumn Sports

Embodied in clothes for the woman and girl.

Smart, new Fall fashions with all the frivolity left out.

Those good, substantial Abercrombie & Fitch outing clothes which are of service to the college girl—the girl away from home.

Top coats, rain coats—plain suits of tweeds, forestry cloth, corduroy and Innsbrouck knit cloth.

Outing and college hats, fashionable and sturdy sweaters, separate skirts, men's style shirts.

Knickerbockers, leggings; golf, tramping and storm shoes—the largest line of sporting shoes in the world, designed by Abercrombie & Fitch and made of special stock.

Fall Sport Clothes for Women

The Abercrombie & Fitch Autumn models—developed by this house in response to the best American demand—are now ready.

Things that are copied in Paris and London as the ideal combination of sturdiness and style.

Suits for Autumn golf, motoring, country wear, North Woods hunting—for every possible outing use.

Late importations of Cumberland Tweeds in mixtures and plain colors—greens, blues, browns, reds and grays—suits, $55.

Other Tweed suits, $35 up.

A striking new model A. & F. golf suit in Tweeds and Engladine cloth, $55.

Autumn top coats in a number of exclusive woolens, $19.50 up.

New models in beaver and French velour hats—for motoring and all other outing purposes; $7 and $10.

One unusually smart French velour hat, with canister-head ornaments, $15.

Brown calf golf and tramping shoes, $9.75.

Abercrombie & Fitch Shot Guns

Including the famous English Lang Shot Gun, for which this house is exclusive American agent.

The largest assortment of standard sporting guns to be found in this country.

Fitted by us with exactness to your individual requirements.

Hunting apparel for men and hunting supplies as approved by the world's leading sportsmen.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Geo. H. Fitch, President,

53-57 West 36th St., New York

FARMERS ANXIOUS TO SELL CONSUMER

High Prices Due to Profit Taking by Middlemen, Commissioner Hartigan Is Told.

COMPLAINT BY FISHERMEN

Those Not in Combine Say They Can Give New Yorkers Fresh Fish—More Open Markets.

The fishermen and farmers of New Jersey are willing to bring their products into the new markets providing they get a square deal. That is the report made by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, who has been investigating market supply possibilities in New Jersey.

Monmouth County fishermen, who are not in the combine, say that fish can be sold in the New York markets within less than twenty-four hours after being caught. They claim they do not get fair treatment at Fulton Market and they state further New Yorkers at present do not get fresh fish. The farmers say that they ship comparatively little produce to New York because they cannot ship so that their produce goes by a direct route to the consumer. What they do get into the city, they say, is sold at a price they have no knowledge of and they have to depend upon the word of commission merchants. Mr. Hartigan believes a city bureau to supervise market accounts is required in order to ascertain information as to prices and the value of foods and to devise means of bringing the consumer and farmer together.

The present method by which produce reaches the market, he says, is from farmer to buyer, usually at the nearest village, to commission men, to retailer, and finally to the consumer. Each takes his commission. The farmer, Mr. Hartigan points out, is discouraged at the outset, as he does not know how to reach the consumer direct.

The Open Market Committee reports continued success for the four free markets. The scope of the markets is to be increased.

The Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 209 West Twenty-third Street, representing 180,000 persons living between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets and Fifth Avenue and the North River, has asked Borough President Marks to establish a market in that part of the city. This will be done if any city-owned property can be found in the territory suitable for a market site.

Here are yesterday's prices given out by the Market Committee:

Tomatoes	10	9-10 cents a quart.
Potatoes		cts. for 11-lb. basket. $2 a barrel.
Sweet corn	15-20	cents a dozen ears.
String beans	5	cents a quart.
Cucumbers	3	for 5 cents.
Onions	5	cents a quart.
Carrots	3	bunches for 5 cents.
Cabbage	5	to 4 cents per head.
California oranges	15	for 25 cents.
Cooking pears	3	cents dozen.
Bananas	6	for 5 cents.
Grapes	6	cents per pound.
FISH.		
Butterfish	5c-6c	Weakfish 7c-10c
Mackeral	10c-12c	Flounders 11c
Seabass	8c	Bluefish 10c

The committee reports an increase in the number of farmers in the market. The most noticeable increase was at the Queensboro Bridge.

There is a packers' trust, according to the opinion of Fred Brenna, a retail butcher of 99 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, who testified before Supreme Court Justice Bergdor in the inquiry into food prices in Brooklyn yesterday.

"I am certain there is a combination," he said. "All the meat comes into Chicago alive. About three persons generally buy all the meat. One knows what the other pays, and they all pay about the same."

CONSULS BUY FOOD SUPPLIES.

Inquiry Develops There Is a Big Demand from Abroad.

Not only are Great Britain and France buying foodstuffs through local agents and brokers, but the Consular officers of both countries have become purchasing agents. Backed by unlimited means, the Consuls General of these countries have become active commercial agents, and they are in the market for flour, wheat, sugar, beans, and rice.

A number of big dealers who report having had Government inquiries during the week just ended are not willing to discuss them, for they say such offers do not concern the public. This was the attitude of one of the heads of a big wholesale grocery house in testifying yesterday before Chief Magistrate McAdoo during the food inquiry. He said that he had received foreign inquiries, but he did not desire to discuss them, as he considered them firm secrets. He finally said that the inquiry came from a Consul General here. The National Sugar Refining Company reports an inquiry for sugar from England, and this is the first time that country had entered the National Refining Company's market.

The demand for rice has sent the price up 2 cents within the last few days. Rotterdam cabled New York yesterday that all contracts are canceled on account of the war. Holland is one of the great rice milling and exporting countries.

Shipments of wheat and flour from this country during the last week were 9,875,000 bushels—to the United Kingdom, 2,974,000; to Rotterdam, 94,000; to France, 3,795,000; to Italy, 416,000; to Scandinavia, 239,000, and to non-Europe, 1,917,000. Of this amount Canada contributed 2,014,000 bushels. The stock of wheat at Liverpool is 3,580,000 bushels, an increase of 794,000 bushels for the week.

STORAGE MEN DENY COMBINE.

Testify That They Equalize Rather Than Dictate Prices.

Cold storage men here resent the statement of State Attorney General Parsons that there is a conspiracy to control food prices in New York and that they are involved. H. C. Lewis, Secretary of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, said there was not a cold storage man who had a cent's worth of interest in any of the goods stored in his plant. "As a matter of fact," he said, "there are less goods in our house now than at this time last year. As we do 75 per cent. of the cold storage business in New York City, our house is a good barometer of business conditions here. The cold storage warehouse holds a distinct place in the economy of food supply. In April and May, for instance, there are so many eggs that if it were not for cold storage they would have to be thrown away. In June there is so much butter that it would be without value but for cold storage. It is an equalizer of prices."

Cold storage men admit there is gambling in foodstuffs, but say they are not to blame.

Woman Betrays Alleged Thief.

Through information furnished by a woman, the police yesterday arrested Herbert Troiel, twenty-eight years old, a chauffeur, of 225 West 145th Street, and charged him with stealing an automobile belonging to H. Vance Lane of 943 West End Avenue, a Director of the New York Telephone Company. Following Troiel's arrest, Joseph De Lorenzo, to whom, according to the police, Troiel sold the stolen automobile for $100, was arrested at his home in West New York, N. J. The police say Troiel confessed and gave them De Lorenzo's name. The woman who informed against Troiel said that he had deceived her in pretending to her that he was a single man, when in fact he was married.

CONSULS FORM ASSOCIATION

Plan to Push Trade with Latin American Republics.

The Consuls General in New York of Latin American Republics met at the rooms of the Pan-American States Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday and organized the Latin American Consular Association of New York, which will aim to promote trade between the United States and the countries represented.

Consul General Gonzales of Costa Rica presided at the meeting and Browne Willis was Secretary. Those present included R. C. Tort, Chancellor of the Consulate General of Argentina; F. Urquido, Consul General of Mexico; R. Bengoechea, Consul General of Guatemala; Dr. Garcia Leao of the Brazilian Consulate General; Enrique Gallardo, Consul General of Ecuador; E. S. Passos, Consul General of Nicaragua; Francisco Escobar, Consul General of Colombia; P. R. Rincondes, Consul General of Venezuela; R. C. Diaz, Consul General of Honduras, and Manuel Gonzales, Consul General of Costa Rica. Also present were R. L. Dunn of the Pan-American States Association, Portoul Hurtado of the editorial staff of Las Americas, and Dr. J. G. Perez.

Fifteen of the twenty Latin American Consuls General in New York have expressed sympathy with the movement and joined the association. The permanent board of the association will be elected at the next meeting on Monday.

HONOR WOMAN CLUBS' HEAD

Luncheon for President of General Federation, Back from Europe.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker of Austin, Texas, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who has just returned on the Minnetonka from a Summer in Great Britain, was a guest at a luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday, where, with a number of New York club women, she discussed matters regarding the Federation.

At the luncheon were Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the New York City Federation; Mrs. Philip Carpenter, representing Sorosis; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, a Director of the General Federation; Mrs. William Grant Brown, a Director of the New York State Federation, and Mrs. Thomas Vivian, Treasurer of the New York City Federation.

A larger luncheon will be given by the New York City Federation and Sorosis at the Astor on Saturday to Mrs. Pennypacker and other officers of the National Federation. These will be Mrs. Samuel Sneath, First Vice President, of Tiffin, Ohio; Mrs. George Bacon, Second Vice President, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. William B. Williams, the Treasurer, of La Peer, Michigan. The latter women are considering accommodations for the General Federation convention, a building which will hold 5,000 women, and also hotel accommodations. They go from here to Atlantic City to make similar investigations there.

CITY CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

State Commission Making Examination of Local Body's Work.

The State Civil Service Commission, represented by Commissioners Neu and Wolff and Chief Examiner Saxton, went to the office of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in the Municipal Building yesterday and began an examination of the records of the local commission. The Commissioners explained that they were only making an inspection of the work so as to be informed as to the administration of the law by the city officials.

The State Commission will make a complete inspection, starting with the appointment without examination of forty-seven examiners in the Department of Charities. President Neu says that many complaints have been filed and that each case would be considered.

NEW POPE HOLDS FIRST CONSISTORY

He Creates One New Cardinal, Mgr. Csernoch, the Primate of Hungary.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR PEACE

American Cardinals Not Present—Farley to Leave Rome for Naples Today.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The first Consistory of Pope Benedict was held here today, and was marked by an extraordinary display of gorgeousness in the apparel of those present and the decorations of the Papal Court. Sept. 8, the Festival of the Nativity of the Virgin, was chosen for this occasion by the Pontiff himself.

Those present consisted almost entirely of ecclesiastics and officials of the Vatican. Numerous relatives of the Pope occupied seats in a special tribune.

Surrounded by almost all the Cardinals at present in Rome, the Pope was carried into the Consistory Hall in the Sedia Gestatoria. He was greeted with loud applause.

The Pope imposed the Red Hat on Cardinal Anthony Mendes Bello, Patriarch of Lisbon; Cardinal Guisasola y Menendez, Archbishop of Toledo; Cardinal Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna, and Mgr. Johann Csernoch, Primate of Hungary. The last named is the only new appointment.

Following this ceremony the Pontiff delivered his allocution. In this address he urged the necessity of strengthening and elevating religious feeling throughout the world as the only remedy to society for the evils of today so strikingly shown in the deplorable conflict now rending Europe.

The faithful, said the Pope, must pray fervently for the cessation of this warfare, asking especially the intercession of the Virgin.

No American Cardinal was present at the Consistory, although Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Cardinal Farley of New York are still here.

Cardinal Gibbons will leave Rome tomorrow, and will sail for Naples on board the steamer Canopic with Cardinal O'Connell. On the same vessel will be several hundred Americans, including two schoolgirl nieces of Representative Underwood of Alabama.

Cardinal Farley has already been received in farewell audience by Pope Benedict. He did not participate in the Consistory today, as he wished to rest before his departure tomorrow morning for Naples. He will sail for the United States on the steamer Sant' Anna on Sept. 14.

Pope Benedict has received from every part of the world numerous messages imploring intervention in the European conflict. Some of the communications were sent through Cardinal Gibbons. One of them, from Haverford, Penn., said the American Peace Society and its many branches throughout the United States would support the Pope in an appeal to the warring powers to cease hostilities. It was signed by Benjamin Franklin Trueblood, General Secretary of the American Peace Society.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—It is expected here that Pope Benedict will make reference to the war in a pastoral letter which he will soon address to the episcopacy of the world announcing his election.

While it is considered here that the present moment is not propitious for fruitful intervention by the Vatican, it is hoped that if, in the near future, it seems advisable for the Vatican to hold out the olive branch, the United States, an eminently neutral power, may support in a powerful manner the Papal initiative.

ROCKEFELLERS CELEBRATE.

Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John D., Sr.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., quietly observed their golden wedding anniversary today at their home in Pocantico Hills, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Rockefeller, the affair was informal. Mr. Rockefeller played golf as usual this morning and when he returned he found his children and their families awaiting to congratulate him.

Dinner was served in the large dining room, and a wedding cake with fifty candles occupied the centre of the table. The house was prettily decorated with flowers, and there were many floral gifts from neighbors and friends. The children remained for supper and during the evening there was music. Mr. Rockefeller was reported to be in excellent health.

COURT DENIES SIEGEL CLAIM

Refuses to Put Belated Suitor on Basis with Others.

Judge Hough denied yesterday in the Federal District Court the application of Samstag & Holder Brothers for an order directing ex-Judge Holt, Special Master in the Siegel Stores Corporation litigation against the Simpson Crawford Company, to receive a claim for $2,128.71 as though it had been made on May 4. The receivers refused to accept the claim on the ground that it had not been made in accordance with an order of the court made on April 2.

The court in denying the application pointed out that the petitioners were seeking the same relief as creditors who had filed their claims as ordered. But the purchasers also had rights, and were, according to the terms of their purchase, bound only to recognize the claims filed in time, the court held.

Beattie Quits Tax Office.

Thomas A. S. Beattie, manager of the office of the attorney for the State Controller in transfer-tax matters, handed his resignation yesterday to Thomas E. Rush, who recently resigned as the attorney to become Surveyor of the Port.

NO AFTER-LABOR DAY INRUSH THIS YEAR

Vacationists Spread Their Homecoming Over Period of Two Weeks.

LATE HOLIDAY THE CAUSE

Baggage Room Business Little More Than Normal and Few Second Section Trains.

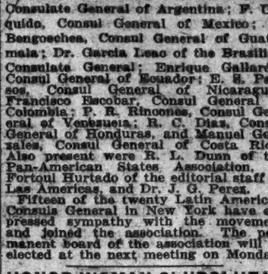
The vacationists who seek the cool of the mountains and sea shores have, for the most part, returned, and for the first time in years they didn't come as an avalanche the day after Labor Day. The station masters at Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania Station had it comparatively easy this year. Instead of handling all of the 500,000 or more home-comers in a few days they have seen a distribution of traffic over two weeks, and everything has run as smoothly as clockwork.

Traffic experts explained yesterday that the lateness of Labor Day and the opening of the public schools was the reason for the safe and sane distribution of traffic.

When a TIMES reporter visited the terminals last year the day after Labor Day he found the baggage rooms jammed to confusion. The scenes were different yesterday. The traffic was above normal, but it had been so for two weeks, and all the terminal employes seemed to regard conditions as normal.

H. S. Ballief, Assistant Terminal Manager at the Grand Central, said that about 8,000 persons had come from the Adirondacks and the North yesterday morning. The Bar Harbor Express came as a single section as against three and four sections on former years. There were two sections of the State of Maine Express, and there were eight big trains from the Adirondacks and St. Lawrence points. A total of eighty-six cars were carried on these trains. In addition, of course, there were the regular trains bringing about 25,000 persons. The normal incoming traffic for Grand Central is 21,000. Last year about 100,000 were brought in on a single day.

At the Pennsylvania about 20,000 persons arrived from the West and South as against an average of 8,000. There were about fifteen specials also from Atlantic City and Long Branch. The traffic from Philadelphia was unusually heavy, but no records were broken. The traffic over the Long Island Railroad was greater than over the through lines of the Pennsylvania. More than 110,000 persons, it was estimated, came in from points on Long Island since last Friday.



The new Rex Beach novel The Auction Block will be on sale at your bookstore on Thursday morning September 10th at 11 o'Clock

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

Ahead as usual!

Men's Derbies

Silk Hats and Soft Hats

in the exclusive shapes for Fall.

The celebrated Stetson Hats, both in regulation (as if a Stetson could ever be merely regulation) Derbies and soft styles. $3.50 $4.00 $5.00 & $6.00

Silk Hats, in the new tapering crown effects, with level brim. $6 & $8

Special Saks Derbies & Soft Hats, made to our own specifications, to sell at the popular figure of $3.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Greenhut's Ambition Is to Show You How to Save Money.

The "Big Store" does this in two practical ways:

FIRST: By giving you ALWAYS the very best MODERATE PRICED MERCHANDISE TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

SECOND: By giving you with every purchase "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

Two "S. & H." Green Stamps with Every 10c. You Spend in the Forenoon.

One "S. & H." Green Stamp with Every 10c. You Spend in the Afternoon.

Filled books of these stamps may be exchanged for many beautiful and useful articles for the home and for personal use. In our ANNEX Building (Premium Parlors, 4th Floor,) will be found a choice collection of such articles, which are yours, ABSOLUTELY FREE, for filled books of "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

Purchase whatever you need at GREENHUT'S.

Ask for and SAVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

The road to economy is plain. Follow it.

Usual Complimentary S. & H. Green Stamps Free, Today

Distribution in Our Main Building

As many sets of these stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given; but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only One Hundred Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

FOR DETAILS OF OUR GREAT SALES SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN TONIGHT'S WORLD AND JOURNAL

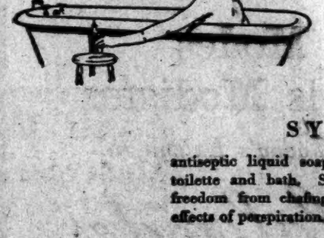
GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"

J. R. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY



SYNOL

antiseptic liquid soap is the perfect soap for toilette and bath. Synol insures cleanliness, freedom from chafing and prevents unpleasant effects of perspiration.

Johnson & Johnson MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

More THAN A MERE "GUARANTEED" CAR

WE guarantee Locomobile "Sixes" like new cars. We mean just that.

Every attention and consideration goes to you when you buy a guaranteed Locomobile "Six."

Our eleven-story Service and Sales Building and our whole Locomobile organization is at your disposal.

You become a Locomobile owner with all the pride privileges of that class.

And yet these "Sixes" are exceptionally low in price.

Your investment in your present car will be protected. Call at

The Locomobile Company of America

61st Street, next to Broadway. J. A. MELLISH, Mgr. Exch. Car Dept.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

PLANNED from its inception to be the *foremost* Apartment Hotel in America's *foremost* "Apartment City," The Majestic has never lapsed from that high distinction since the day it was built. Nowhere in all hoteldom is there a like location, a like liberality in the size and convenience of rooms, or a like service from the cuisine down to the veriest detail. Very favorable terms can how be made.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

THE woman who has been accustomed to purchasing her apparel abroad must now accord recognition to the better shops of America.

Among the recent arrivals from Europe, the great number who have turned directly to this establishment as the accepted alternative for their favorite French shops, proves conclusively the standing of this house as "The Paris Shop of America."

To meet the exigencies of this homeward trend of shoppers this store has made its preparations on a greater scale than usual.

The *present display* of Fall and Winter Fashions is extensive, and the woman who feels inclined to make an early selection may rest assured that there is no advantage in delay.

SUITS COATS GOWNS WRAPS
BLOUSES MILLINERY FURS

FEDERAL

RUGGED or PLAIN TREAD TIRES

free the mind from tire-trouble worries. The four common, costly tire troubles—rim-cuts, blowouts just above the rim, tube pinching, and tires blowing from their rims—*cannot occur* with Federal Tires. The exclusive Federal

Double - Cable - Base

construction, now in service for thousands of motorists, *positively prevents them.*

All Styles and Sizes

New York Branch:
38-40 West 62d Street.

WESTERN UNION

service is the fastest service to the greatest number of places.

Supplemented by

Day Letters, Night Letters, Cable Letters and Moneygrams

it offers the most complete and effective facilities for telegraphic communications of every conceivable kind.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Full information gladly given at any office.

$20 Buys A Smart Stein-Bloch

Yes, the Autumn Models are on view. There isn't a speck of padding in our Stein-Bloch Suits and Topcoats. Soft as a rubber ball.

The style-models are exclusively our own, drafted by Stein-Bloch from our private sketches. $20 to $45.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Most men don't pay enough for their clothes; that is, enough for their own interests, not ours, or the clothier's.

Too many of the suits or overcoats bought this fall will cost the wearer $15 or less.

The price is too low for best value; if a man really can't pay more it's his misfortune; real economy lies higher.

We make suits and overcoats to sell as low as $18; our quality can't be successfully sold at less. We recommend $25 as a real economy price.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

No matter what the price,—these clothes give bigger return for your money than any others.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway at 20th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave. corner 122d
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

TWO UPRISINGS NOW IN MEXICO

Ex-Huerta Officer Seizes Trains for Troops—Zapatistas Cut Capital's Water Supply.

REPORT ANARCHY NEAR BY

Travelers Reaching Vera Cruz Say District Outside Mexico City Is Being Laid Waste.

EXILES ARE COMING BACK

Trouble Predicted for Sept. 16—Ex-Federals Gaining Strength in the South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 8.—Gen. Aguilar has captured three trains of the Interoceanic Railway preparatory to moving forces against the Constitutionalists. It is not known, however, whether he intends to advance on Jalapa or Oaxaca. Practically the entire Twenty-ninth Infantry of Huerta's former army is concentrated in the Maliche district, Puebla, which is strongly fortified, amply munitioned and provisioned, is having some trouble with the Zapatistas, who hate this force despite their trouble with Carranza.

Gen. Aguilar has raised a forced loan at Tehuacan of 50,000 pesos, ($25,000.) This is being used by agents here who are supplying transportation to ex-Federals to the interior.

Arrivals from Mexico City report anarchy for a radius of thirty miles from the capital, where villagers have armed themselves with rifles and munitions abandoned by the Federals, and are looting, sacking, and laying the country waste. Foreign Consuls in Mexico City have vainly appealed to Gen. Carranza for the protection of their nationals' property. Gen. Carranza stating he did not desire to attack these people, as he expected to conciliate them and use them against the Zapatistas. Several British are among those driven from their properties.

Spanish merchants of Mexico City arriving here state they are unable to continue business, as Gen. Carranza is confiscating their stores and forcing loans which they are unable to pay. They say the Consul is unable to assist them. They also state that drunken soldiers and officers are shooting up the town day and night, while the authorities are unwilling to take action.

Many Huertistas are returning from Havana, presumably to take the field against Gen. Carranza. Gen. Villa's agent here, in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says he is warning his friends to get their families away from the capital before the 16th, as he expects trouble on that date. The water supply of Mexico City was cut, presumably by Zapatistas, late last night. It is also feared that an attack will be made upon the electric power line from Necaxa, leaving the city in darkness.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—Francisco Canseco, Governor of the State of Oaxaca, telegraphs First Chief Carranza that he has informed ex-Federal Gens. Juan Almazan, Benjamin Argumedo, and Higinio Aguilar that he rejects their proposals looking to a revolt in the State against the central Government. The ex-Generals offered, if Canseco would give support to their movement, to proclaim Felix Diaz President; but the Governor answered that the people of Oaxaca were averse to personal politics, and believed Presidents should be made by popular vote and not by armed violence.

First Chief Carranza signed today an order promoting Francisco Villa to the rank of General of Division. Villa's wife, whom he married after taking Torreon, is now in the city, and today conferred with Señor Carranza.

An order has been issued that no ex-Federal officer may leave the city without a special permit and contravention is to be punished by the death penalty. Ex-Federal officers desiring to leave the city must make application in writing, stating whither they are going, the object of the trip, the route, and other particulars.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 8.—Gen. José Refugio Velasco, former member of the Federal Army, who has been assisting the new Government in mustering out the old army, has arrived here on his way to Havana, whence he will proceed to the United States.

Gen. Velasco expressed dissatisfaction over the administration of Gen. Carranza, and said, so far as he could see, there was only slight hope for an improvement.

Passengers arriving here from Mexico City tell of the growing audacity of the followers of Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader. Persons arriving from the south say that the counter-revolution led by Gen. Rodriguez at the head of former Federal soldiers is gaining in strength on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and that the Government has accomplished nothing toward suppressing the revolution in Oaxaca.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Official dispatches today telling of the cutting of Mexico City's water supply, presumably by Zapatista bands, concerned Administration officials because they reflected the relentless activity of the southern leader following the recent parleys with Carranza representatives.

VILLA AND CARRANZA AGREE.

Programme Proposed by Former Seems to Have Been Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The basis for the recent assertion of President Wilson that he believed that Carranza and Villa would co-operate in restoring constitutional government in Mexico was revealed today when it became known that Gen. Obregon, personal friend of Gen. Carranza, had signed the proposals of Gen. Villa for an electoral programme.

Gen. Villa's proposals were laid before Paul Fuller, personal representative of President Wilson, at a recent conference in Chihuahua. The President later told callers the proposals did not appear unreasonable. Mr. Fuller had an interview with Gen. Carranza in Mexico City today and it was reported that the First Chief also indicated his assent to the programme mapped out by Villa, which is as follows:

That a convention of the delegates of the army be called to arrange the date of the election for Congress, President, and Vice President.

That no military man be a candidate for President or Vice President or Governor of any State.

That a civilian take charge of the Provisional Government to hold elections.

That a general amnesty be declared, except as to those who committed the crime or participated in the assassination of Madero and Suarez.

That the officers of the old Federal Army who can show clean records shall be taken into the new national army.

That all reforms shall be put through in an energetic manner, but on a legal and constitutional basis.

Gen. Carranza already has complied with the first proposal by calling a general convention for Oct. 1 to select a Provisional President. Under the Mexican Constitution the Provisional President cannot be a candidate in elections conducted under his administration. Gen. Carranza, therefore, if desirous of becoming Provisional President, will not be in office longer than the period necessary to conduct an election. If he resigns as First Chief in favor of the new Provisional President he may enter the Presidential race, as his friends say he is not a "military man" in the accepted sense in Mexico, even though he has held the title of "General" in the Constitutionalist Army.

The belief prevails here that Carranza will resign in favor of a civilian as proposed by Villa and that he then will wage an active political campaign for the Presidency. It is fully expected that Villa will not support Carranza at the polls, but he has not revealed the identity of his candidate.

It is generally understood here that while formal recognition may be extended to the new Provisional President, American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until the election for permanent President is actually held.

$1,000,000 FOR WAR COST.

Houses Passes Bill to Meet Extraordinary Diplomatic Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The House acted promptly today on the request of the Secretary of State for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for use in meeting extraordinary expenses in the United States Diplomatic Service on account of the European war.

The bill was passed practically without debate and without a rollcall. When the measure was received by the Senate it was referred to the Appropriations Committee, which will consider it tomorrow.

The money was needed, it was explained by the Secretary of State, because the diplomatic representatives of idle Government were acting in the belligerent countries for other foreign Governments. It is expected that later the money may be refunded, but at this time it is not considered expedient to call for payment from the countries for which the expense was financed.

37,000,000 BOTTLES OF MILK

Straus Stations Also Sold 20,000,000 Glasses Below Cost.

Miss Annis Mason, Superintendent of the Nathan Straus laboratories, made public a report yesterday giving statistics covering the twenty-three years that Mr. Straus has distributed pasteurized milk. From the eighteen stations 2,148,119 bottles of milk were distributed to mothers of babies last year, and during the three Summer months just past 1,747,984 glasses of milk were sold at below cost in parks and on recreation piers. More than 37,000,000 bottles of milk have been distributed, and 20,000,000 glasses have been sold in twenty-three years.

When conditions in New York brought about by the war in Europe became evident to Mr. Straus, he attempted to arrange to keep his summer milk stations in the parks open the year around, but he was unable to make contracts for the delivery of milk. The regular permanent stations will be maintained as usual, however.

WARRANT FOR MRS. ANGLE.

Charges Her with Responsibility for the Death of Ballou.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 8.—A bench warrant for Mrs. Helen M. Angle, charged with responsibility for the death of Waldo R. Ballou in Stamford last June, was issued today by Judge Bennett in the Criminal Superior Court. The warrant charges Mrs. Angle with manslaughter.

As the clerk read the warrant, Mrs. Angle, who was seated in the courtroom, turned to her father and asked: "Does he mean me?"

Then she said, "I did not do it," and began to weep, finally collapsing in her father's arms. A formal plea of not guilty was entered and bonds were placed at $5,000.

Cranberry Crop Enormous.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—The cranberry crop this year throughout Atlantic County is tremendous. Weather conditions have been ideal and the berries are of rich markings as the result of plentiful sunshine. Picking has been under way for several days and the bogs are paying big dividends.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Store Opens at 9:00 A. M.
Closes at 6:00 P. M.

Look for "Not Advertised" Signs

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

School Needfuls for Boys & Girls

Apparel for High School Boys That Bears the Stamp of Fashion

The Youth of Today is keenly critical of his first Long-Trousered Suit. Therefore, we are most particular that our Clothing for larger boys shall all be correctly cut and built. The coats have tapered waists, waistcoats are cut high, and trousers are snug at the hips and narrowed. All materials used are strictly all-wool; well-lined and tailored.

Lot 1 — **$9.75** — Includes a variety of Fine Cheviots in mixtures, stripes and checks. Sleeves have narrow cuffs; coats have patch-pockets. Sturdy garments.

Lot 2 — **$12.75** — Of high grade Cassimeres; the lapels are soft-roll, and coats are thoroughly well cut. Made with all the style shown in our men's garments.

Lot 3 — **$14.75** — Splendid Scotch mixtures, including Tartan plaids. Princess serge linings. Collars hand-felled. Canvas linings thoroughly shrunk.

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING Essentials For Schooldays

This is a busy time in many households getting the boys ready for school—may we not help you? We know what the boys would like and have new styles, good values and splendid assortments from which to select.

Perhaps you do not care to hurry home from camp, mountains or seashore to supply these needs; if not, write out a list of things required and Macy's Shopping Bureau will do the rest—serving you quickly with no extra charge.

We are always happy to serve you.

All-Wool Cheviot Suits, $4.96

As illustrated above, with patch pockets and stitch-on belt. In gray, brown, tan and all the new Fall mixtures.

At the same price are six different models to choose from, some made of cassimere; all have two pairs of full lined trousers. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Corduroy Suits, practically indestructible, at the same price, in sizes 6 to 16 years; two pairs of trousers with each Suit; coats lined throughout with heavy grade of khaki. Regulation Norfolk model in shades of gray, tan or golden brown. All seams in trousers fully taped, which prevents ripping.

Boys' Golf Caps, 49c

The newest shape as shown in the upper illustration; lined with dark gray satin, and most of these Caps match Suits we have in stock.

'Rah 'Rah Hats, 98c

Made of fancy mixtures or blue serge with plain or fancy band or with Shepherd's Checks, as shown in centre illustration. Observe the smart model.

New Sport Hats at 98c

As illustrated on the right. The most practical, durable and stylish hat made for boys. Materials are mixed tweed and rough Scotch mixtures that will blend nicely with the boy's new suit. Stitched crown and brim that can be trimmed in several different styles.

Boys' New Fall Blouses fully laundered, with neckband or collar attached; with new patterned waist band which does away with that untidy hanging string. These Blouses can be had in light, medium or dark colorings; also plain white; plain or pleated bosom. Sizes 6 to 16 years. **Price 68c.**

Boys' Shirts, 68c

Made of woven madras and percales in large variety of pretty stripes on light and dark grounds. The mannish cut is shown in lower illustration. Sizes 12 to 14½.

Boys' Pajamas, 79c

Woven madras, in plain and fancy stripe effects; also heavy domet flannel; finished with silk frogs. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Boys' Neckwear, 24c

All-silk and knit Ties of excellent quality. In colors, either plain or fancy stripe effect, and all the new plaids.

Finer quality at 44c.

Second Floor, 34th St., Rear.

"Right Shaped" Shoes for Misses and Children

"Equal Rights for Every Toe"

Made over our popular "Right Shape Last," which permits the development of the foot along natural lines; roomy across the toes, fitting snugly at the heels and ankle.

High Button Shoes

In patent leather and gun metal calf, with strong, durable soles.

SIZES 8½ to 11, $1.69
SIZES 11½ to 2, $1.98
SIZES 2½ to 5½, $2.39

Regular Height Button Shoes

In patent leather, strong soles.

SIZES 8½ to 11, $1.19
SIZES 11½ to 2, $1.39
SIZES 2½ to 5½, $1.69
(At $1.69 in gun metal only.)

Boys' Sturdy School Shoes, $1.89

Made in England expressly for R. H. Macy & Co., of durable box calf with strong, excellent wearing soles. Sizes 1 to 6.

Second Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Pretty UNDERMUSLINS Desirable for Schoolgirls

Dainty and attractive underwear for youthful misses.

Girls' Petticoats, 89c

Of cambric, with wide embroidery ruffles. Sizes 14, 16 years.

Petticoats, with embroidery insertion and ruffles. Sizes 14, 16 years. $1.49

Petticoats, with hemstitched tucked ruffles, 6 to 12 years. 39c.

Petticoats, with lace insertion and edge, 6 to 12 years. 89c.

Cambric Gowns, 48c

Slip-over model; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' Guimpes, 48c

With tucks and embroidery insertions; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Guimpes, with front of tucks, tucked ruffle around neck; sizes 10 to 14 years. $1.24

Guimpes, fine pleats and embroidery insertion; sizes 10 to 14 years. $1.69

Corset Covers, 74c

Macy's Usual Price, 98c

Trimmed with lace or embroidery; 12, 14, 16 years.

Cambric Drawers, 23c

Embroidered trimming. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Drawers, with tucks and embroidery ruffle. Sizes 6 to 14 years. 48c

Nainsook Drawers, 99c

Hand-made and hand-embroidered. Sizes 6 to 8 years. Sizes 10 to 14 years. $1.49

Nainsook Nightgowns, $1.98

Macy's Usual Price, $2.69

Hand-made and hand-embroidered. Square yoke. 12, 14, 16 years.

Nightgowns, slip-over model; hand-made and hand-embroidered; Macy's usual price $3.98. $2.59

Third Floor, Rear.

Artists' Materials and Kindergarten Supplies

Things for the Little Ones' Educational Play:

No. 15 Tables, 30 in. long by 20 in. wide, surface divided in exact one-inch squares, folding.	$5.39	Colored Splints, pkge. of 100.	24c
No. 16 Tables, 4 ft. long by 16 in. wide.	$7.79	Colored Raffia, pkge. of ¼ lb.	14c
No. A Chairs, hardwood, bent backs, varnished in natural wood color.	89c	Natural Raffia, lb.	23c
Mother Goose Cards, to hang in school room.	17c	Peg-Boards, 100 holes drilled in squares, for pegs in designs.	39c
Colored Crayons, assorted, in boxes. (Better qualities at 18c and 24c)	12c	Pegs, for above, box of 100.	9c
School Portfolios. (Better qualities at higher prices.)	24c	Sewing Sets, consisting of needles and cards (ea.).	14c
Brushes, red sable. (Better qualities up to $1.98)	39c	Wooden Beads, for stringing, pkge. of 144.	29c
French Charcoal, (Box of 25 sticks).	14c	Painting Books, with attractive little studies for coloring.	24c
Russian Charcoal, (Box of 25 sticks).	59c	Box of Water Color Paints, containing water-cup and brushes. (Better qualities to $3.49)	49c
Drawing Books, Transparent.	12c, 14c	Clay, assorted colors, 1-lb. cans).	29c
		Clay, clay sakes. (10-lb. cans).	$2.41
		Clay Sets, with clay tools, molds and instruction book. (Better qualities to $1.34)	34c
		Sketch Blocks, plain colors. (Better qualities to 89c)	9c

WATER COLORS AND OIL PAINTS.

Winsor & Newton's Water Colors, in half-pans and half-cakes. (Better qualities to 35c)	8c
Winsor & Newton's Oil Paints, (tube). (Better qualities to, tube, 25c)	7c
Bristle and Sable Oil Brushes, Round and flat. (Better qualities at prices up to 47c)	6c

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Special Offerings That Will Please School Girls

Every girl should add the finishing touches to her SCHOOL WARDROBE before study interferes with her selections. Important essentials not to be overlooked are listed below:

Fine Galatea Middy Blouses, 94c

New model, made with hip lacings; square collar and long sleeves. In navy, red, Copenhagen blue and all white.

Tailored Shirts 94c

Made of striped dimity; V-neck with turnback collar and cuffs and suitable for school and sport wear.

Albatross Negligees, $2.49

Very neat model, with edges scalloped in pink and blue. Sizes up to 16 years.

Albatross Negligees, $3.74

More elaborate model, with embroidered dots and scalloped edges; empire effect with pleated skirt; dainty shades of pink, blue, rose and Copenhagen blue.

Terry Robes, $2.79

Very desirable bath Robe in pink, light blue, navy and tan; set-in sleeves and rolling collar finished with cord.

Terry Robes, $3.96

Unusually pretty model, with kimono sleeves and satin trimmings. The front fastens with satin buttons and silk loops.

Misses' & Small Women's Petticoats, $1.89

Made of silk jersey, poplin, habutai or messaline in black and all the new Fall colorings.

Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, 69c

Deep accordion-pleated flounce, finished with small tucks; in black and colors.

Gymnasium Blouses, $2.89

Regulation model of either blue or black serge or flannel, with sailor collar and long sleeves; collar and cuffs braided in white.

White Middy Blouses, $1.49

Made of fine twill; square collar and cuffs; stitched with soutache braid; finished with cravat of faille silk. Also suitable for gymnasium.

Third Floor, Center.

Send Your Boy and Girl to School With New Equipment

Everything Needed in the Class Room we have, at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Composition Books, press-board covers.	3c, 4c, 5c and 6c	Manila Paper Pads, ruled or plain ink paper. Smaller size, dozen.	2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 7c 8c, 10c
Composition Books, hard covers.	6c, 9c, 10c, 15c, 19c	School Bags, rope, 3 sizes, with handles.	44c, 49c, 59c
Note-book Covers, Simplex, with ring.	22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 29c, 34c.	Leather Bags, black or tan, with handles.	$1.06, $1.34, $3.12, $3.59
Fillers for above, ruled or plain, 50 sheets to pkg. (pkge.).	7c	Same as above, with shoulder straps.	$1.69, $2.62, $3.12
Pencil Boxes, wood, sliding covers.	9c, 14c, 18c	Crayons, Eberhard Faber's, wood-covered, 9 colors in box. (box)	18c
Same with lock and key.	12c, 14c	Above, with 12 colors in box. (box)	36c
Lead Pencils, Faber's, with rubbers (doz.).	19c	Wooden Penholders, various styles.	1c, 3c, 4c
Faber's School Companions, in large variety of floral-covered boxes, box containing 3 lead pencils with erasers, 1 penholder, 1 combination pen and pencil, 1 eraser.	17c	Wooden Slate Pencils.	dozen, 8c
Same, with 5 pencils with erasers, pencil combination, penholder, red and blue pencil, 1 eraser, pencil sharpener, tin box holding 12 pen points.	24c	Blackboard Chalks, white, 144 sticks to a box.	box, 7c
Same, with 9 lead pencils, 1 blue and red pencil, 1 penholder, 1 eraser, rubber bands, 4 pencil holder and tin box of 12 pen points.	67c	Blackboard Erasers, felt.	3c
Stafford's Inks, universal or commercial, 2-oz., 4c; half pint, 13c; pint size, 23c; quart size.	46c	Writing Tablets, Whiting's, fine ink paper, ruled or plain, usual values to 20c.	6c
Red Ink, bottle.	7c and 14c	Blotting Paper, 19x24 inches, very best quality, all colors, (ea.).	4c
American Pencils, rubber ends.	14c, 21c	Blotters, small, 12 to pkg., (pkg.).	4c
American Warship Pencils, with rubber ends, dozen.	14c	White Paste, jar with water-well and brush.	21c
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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 8.—An investigation by a Congressional committee shows that the Argentine Government has been defrauded of more than $11,000,000 in the construction of the Congressional building, which now is known as "The Palace of Gold."

Prices of food, drugs and clothing have been unwarrantably advanced, and unemployment is increasing.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
E. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex.....434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....16 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....253 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Third Ave.
Staten Island.....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1914.

WHEN THE GERMAN OX IS GORED.

Consistency hides its head when carnage is in the field. That is the reason why Germany protests to China against the very thing she herself has done in Belgium. In a note to the Foreign Office at Peking the German Charge d'Affaires, referring to the violation of China's neutrality by the landing of Japanese troops in the neighborhood of Kiao-Chau, declares that "Germany would hold China responsible for permitting Japanese and British soldiers to cross her territory." But Germany tried to persuade Belgium that she ought to give unopposed passage to the imperial hosts in their march toward the French frontier. When Belgium refused she fought her way through, literally mowing a broad path through the territory of an unoffending neutral nation, causing enormous loss and destruction, some of it wholly irreparable. By the treaties that guarantee her neutrality Belgium is bound to resist any invasion of her soil. Had she consented to give the right of way to German troops France and England would have held her responsible for damages, just as Germany now proposes to do in the case of China.

In the proclamations issued by German commanders to inhabitants of Belgian and French towns occupied by them the principle is laid down that "war is carried on only between the armies." That is a sound principle. Yet German airships have dropped bombs upon men and women and children in Antwerp and Paris who have nothing to do with the armies, who are non-combatants, and according to the rules of civilized warfare not subject to attack. The German Ambassador here has said, in defending the operations of the Zeppelin bomb-droppers, that women and children should be removed from besieged cities. That may be admitted, too, in principle, but neither Antwerp nor Paris was under siege when the Zeppelin bombs were dropped upon the heads of their inhabitants.

If, as is proper, the Germans insist that the citizens of towns they occupy must not fire upon their troops, then, contrariwise, the Germans should refrain from dropping explosives upon the peaceful people of great cities who are not firing upon anybody. If the non-combatant may not kill Germans he ought not to be killed by Germans. Wanton, unnecessary, and profitless killing of human beings is not war, it is murder.

CARRANZA'S POSITION.

It is the earnest desire of the American people that our enforced occupation of the chief port of Mexico shall be terminated as soon as possible and that peace with honor having been established in that republic, its people should be left free to work out their own destiny. The Mexicans have suffered a great deal since November, 1910, and it is fair to assume that they would enjoy a period of peace for a change. CARRANZA seems to be the very man to establish a stable Government. He has shown in many ways that he is firm in his convictions and determined to carry out all the reforms for which the Constitutionalists have been fighting. He is not a military hero, and he has had experience in the administration of civil affairs. His quarrel with VILLA has been grossly exaggerated by the people who oppose him in the hope of either precipitating American intervention or securing the return of the party of plunder to power. These people, however, will be powerless to injure CARRANZA unless he permits them to make him their tool. If he sticks closely to the programme he has made he will triumph. VILLA will go to Mexico City next week to take part in the national celebration of the anniversary of independence, and probably there will be less talk thereafter of his defection. VILLA wants neither American intervention nor the return of the clericals.

As to whether or not CARRANZA is now Provisional President it must be admitted that the Mexican newspapers on Aug. 22 announced his acceptance of the Provisional Presidency. He holds the executive power, and whoever holds that in Mexico is either President, Provisional President, President ad interim, or President pro tem. What difference does it make? Mexican law prohibits the election to the Presidency of the man holding that office, but Constitutions do not recognize Provisional Presidents, and the Mexican people will undoubtedly elect CARRANZA to the Presidency if he decides to run, as he probably will, for he knows he is the logical candidate. As soon as the Government at Washington makes up its mind that CARRANZA has started in the right direction our troops and ships will be withdrawn. The sooner the better.

THE PRESS AGENTS' WAR.

The present European war, unique in the number of nations involved and the enormous number of combatants, in the employment of flying machines to drop bombs on towns and camps and spy upon the movements of the enemy, and in the use of many death-dealing contrivances of recent invention, deserves also to be distinguished in history as "the first press agents' war." FREDERICK the Great and NAPOLEON were as little versed in ways to create sentiment favorable to their cause in foreign countries as HANNIBAL and CAESAR. In Austria, and until lately in Russia, the value of press manipulation beyond the national boundaries has not been fully understood. Newspapers in those countries print only what the authorities permit or order them to print, or are suppressed. But England, France, and Germany have long been aware of the value of press agents, and their use of bureaus to disseminate reports their Governments desire to have published, especially in the United States, is a new feature in the conduct of war.

That these three nations should desire to have American favor is perfectly natural. No harm should come from this, as the good sense of the American people will compel the preservation of strict neutrality to the end. It is reported that Germany intends to establish a new press bureau at The Hague, but its channels of communication with the American people are already satisfactory, and if the censors would permit us to get more authentic news of the progress of the war through them we would not complain. It is perfectly natural that Germany should desire the approval of the American people. But they are competent to judge fairly for themselves from facts. As for the war's hired press agents, they have worked vigorously, but, thus far, they have accomplished little.

OUR REAL WEALTH.

According to the estimate published yesterday by Mr. HESTER, Secretary of the New Orleans Exchange, "The cotton crop of 1913-14 was the most valuable ever raised by the South or any other cotton-growing section of the world." He estimates that, including cottonseed, it brought $1,114,502,336.

The total value of the cotton crop, exclusive of the seed, was $957,902,336. Yet the very loudest cries for Government assistance come from those who have had all this good luck. Can they not average one year with another, and be satisfied, even if sometimes the quantity is so excessive that they cannot get scarcity prices? This year the quantity is second only to the record of 1911. The price is far from being the lowest in experience, although no doubt it is below recent years, and lower than anybody might wish if high prices did not have to be paid by somebody. If the quantity is so great it costs the farmer little more than a smaller quantity, and he ought to be willing to share the bounty of Providence with those who have not raised a billion-dollar crop.

What is true of cotton is true of wheat. Never was there such a combination of abundance with the price above the views of consumers. The harvest has not realized the promise of the greatest crop of corn ever grown, but the combination of quantity and price meets every reasonable expectation of the raisers, and surpasses the capacity of many consumers to pay. Probably the meat supply is the only exception to quantity production and scarcity price. Meat is not an annual product, and supply cannot be made so immediately responsive to demand. Yet the supply of cattle food is so unprecedented that some alleviation to the cost of proteids may be expected soon, the aggregate of animal and vegetable proteids being beyond all experience.

There ought to be no monotony about this recapitulation of our annual product of true wealth. Food and clothing are real needs, which fluctuations of security markets may make it difficult or even in some cases impossible to supply. But neither wars nor the closing of the Exchanges can reduce this year's marvelous abundance in this one happy land. The world will command our gold in vain while we possess ten billions' worth of new and true values for which the world must come to us. The world wants our gold only to spend, and there is no other place to spend it. The world asks gold according to our promise only to learn what our promises are worth. If our promise is redeemed, the gold will flow back to us, for there is no general provider like Uncle Samuel.

We are not under the necessity of spending gold or buying gold abroad. We are self-supplying to such an extent that we produce indigestible quantities and must sell abroad to relieve ourselves. That is the trouble with the cotton market. We have too much for our convenient assimilation without foreign help. Just as once we were ruined by cheap labor, now we are ruined by cheap cotton, not realizing that cheap clothing is a blessing to all, even though it means some disappointment to a considerable class. Where in the world is there—or ever was—a country so troubled by its blessings as ourselves? And where in the world were such efforts ever made to bedevil these blessings and turn them into afflictions by derangements of finance and industry by way of alleviating superabundance and producing the results of scarcity and want?

DUTIES OF MINORITIES.

The Colonel always was stronger on the rights of majorities than on the duties of minorities. Yet the two things must go together. Majorities cannot have their way unless minorities submit. It is now the Colonel's turn to show what a good minority ought to do. As a good citizen he ought to submit and to counsel all who agree with him to submit to the reasonable effort of the majority to execute in good faith its own mandates. The new tariff is not above criticism, but it ought to be above false witness. Yet the Colonel said at New Orleans that the greatest contributing cause to the rise in the price of sugar

has been the action of Congress in entirely removing the duty from sugar. If the duty had been gradually decreased sugar growers would not have abandoned the production of the crop, but as it was, very many, probably a very large majority, of the sugar growers abandoned any attempt to produce a full crop, and often any attempt to produce a crop at all. In consequence, when the emergency caused by the war came, the shortage was felt directly by our own people.

Surely the Colonel knows that Congress did remove the duty on sugar gradually, and that it will not be free until 1916. Surely the Colonel also knows that the greatest contributing cause to the abnormal rise in the price of sugar is the war. The countries carrying on hostilities customarily are producers for themselves and for export. Yet now they are importers. This country has exported 400,000 tons to England alone. One cargo crossed the ocean three times, being sold and resold while on the ocean, the tariff remaining the same while the prices fluctuated in a manner contrary to all the experience of the trade for forty years. If there could be a sudden and unforeseen addition of that quantity to the supply in this country there would be a fall in price regardless of the tariff. The Colonel is within his rights in criticising the sugar schedules, and there are those who will agree with him. But he ought not to falsify the record. And he ought not to feed the fires of nullification in a State which has brought suit to stop the collection of the sugar tariff. If the Colonel had exercised the right and duty of the majority when he was a member of it he would have urged Congress to revise the tariff as the people wished, and might have altered the course of politics, which has gone so much to his dislike. He more than any other man obstructed the abolition of privileges under the tariff, of which he never was able to see the immorality. Surely he can see the immorality of stirring up bad feeling in the name of reform upon a basis of untruth.

THE PUZZLE OF TURKEY.

There is a lull in the shower of rumors regarding the entrance of Turkey upon the European struggle. The Turkish Ambassador at Washington, who met the first reports by cryptic outgivings as to the mobilization of a half million troops by his Government with another half million in the near future, now contents himself with publishing a dispatch indirectly announcing the maintenance of neutrality. The 200,000 men under German officers reported as ready to move on Egypt and Persia have not been further heard from. Meanwhile an official statement is made that Bulgaria, without whose aid any action by Turkey would be extremely risky, will remain neutral.

There is no certainty as to what the Turkish Government will do. It is still practically in the hands of the Young Turks Committee, who blindly rushed upon the conflict with the Balkan Federation and barely escaped being driven out of Europe. Some of the leaders are still talking in a boastful and threatening tone, and the temptation to ally Turkey with so powerful a combination as that of Germany and Austria against Russia—the secular foe—is great, and if the Dual Alliance should make further substantial advances in the west it might prove irresistible. But such action would be full of danger, not only to Turkey, but to Germany and Austria as well. Supposing that a satisfactory bargain could be made with Bulgaria, the area within which serious help could be given to Germany and Austria would still be limited and remote. Egypt could be attacked, but the only vital interest of Great Britain in Egypt is the Suez Canal, which could very strongly be defended, in the first instance, by the French fleet in the Mediterranean and by the Greek fleet if necessary. The opening of hostilities by Turkey would almost surely bring Italy into the war, since she could not afford to expose her newly acquired territory in North Africa to her recent foe strengthened by alliance with Germany and Austria. The other point of possible offensive operations by Turkey would be Persia, now largely controlled by Great Britain and Russia. The interests of these two countries in that region are not such as to make even a successful invasion by Turkey very important, except so far as the Red Sea route, beyond the Suez Canal, should be threatened. There again the naval force of England could be effectively used, and it might, if the need justified, be reinforced by that of Japan. Safe passage from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean is well within the class of special interests in the east which Japan and England are bound jointly to protect.

Not only, however, would Turkey be relatively incapable of aggressive action in aid of Germany and Austria, she would be exposed to attack, which might be formidable, immediately from Greece and from the French Mediterranean fleet, and probably from that of Italy also. On land, if Bulgaria should cast in her lot with Turkey, their territory would invite invasion from Greece on the south, from Servia on the west, and not unlikely from Rumania on the north. If Rumania merely maintained neutrality, that would still bar all aid to Turkey and Bulgaria from Austria, but the chances are all against Rumania remaining neutral. In any case, it is difficult to see what Turkey has to gain from entrance on the conflict, and she has very much to lose.

The New York Times Midweek Pictorial War Extra, of which the first number appears today, is made up of selections from the wealth of pictures of war scenes now arriving in this country, in number far greater than we are able to present in the rotogravure and half-tone sections of THE SUNDAY TIMES. The Pictorial War Extra issued today consists of 24 pages. It contains 44 reproductions in rotogravure of actual scenes in the present war, besides a double-page reproduction of FRITZEL'S great picture, "The Conquerors," and, on the first page, Prof. EBERLEIN'S spirited equestrian portrait of the German Emperor, hitherto unpublished in any newspaper or periodical. These war pictures vividly illustrate the scenes at the front, as they are described from day to day in the cable dispatches, and they are presented with all the charm and clearness of the rotogravure process. The Midweek Pictorial War Extra will be found upon all newsstands and is sold at 10 cents per copy.

By proclamation President WILSON names Oct. 4 as a day on which God-fearing Americans are to pray for the restoration of peace in Europe. That his appeal will have a general and fervent response is not to be doubted. That this is to be taken as the beginning of an effort at mediation is reported in Washington, but it is the kind of effort which can hardly obtain diplomatic recognition. Nevertheless the many millions of church people in the United States can offer up their prayers for peace in all sincerity. Peace is earnestly desired by the whole nation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Plausible Advice, But Unsafe.

In a letter printed on this page yesterday one of our readers quoted with approval an English paper that exhorted people, in times like these, to keep up their ordinary expenditures instead of practicing the stern economies usually advised.

The argument made in defense of free spending was plausible enough, for of course in exact proportion to diminution of demand through lessened buying on the part of consumers there will be decreased profits for commerce and decreased employment for workers. Yet instinct insists that there is something seriously wrong with this plea—that at best it is based on only a half truth, and that economy, always wise, is an especially needful safeguard when conditions are disturbed and the future uncertain.

The fallacy of the argument is presumably the same as the one underlying the assertion, so often made in defense of luxurious living, that it provides work and wages for many who, if all lived simply, would be forced into trades already crowded. When this is said, as now and then happens, with respect to the commercialization of vices unquestionably harmful, most of us can see plainly the other and more important fact that those who cater to the vicious are themselves social enemies, and that there would be gain, not loss, in abolishing their occupation.

The line between luxuries and necessities, between extravagance and economy, is, of course, a vague and fluctuating one. It rises in peace and prosperity and falls when times are hard or wars break out. But it exists, and not without good reason are there voluntary as well as involuntary restrictions of expenditure when people see their incomes cut down or threatened. To be sure, the judicious know that there are better uses for money, in all except the very worst of times, than that of hiding it away in stockings and old teapots. Such hoarding is indeed harmful to business and industry, but sensible economy never inflicts real and permanent injury on any.

Surely a Silly Boycott.

Even war has its humors, or at any rate it occasionally makes people do things that are amusing in spite of—or because of—the seriousness with which they are done. A case in point, if a dispatch which comes from Berlin, by way of Copenhagen and London be true, is presented by the solemn agreement of certain German persons who are described as "authors" to prevent the translation into their language, and thus to deprive of a German market, books and plays written in any of the countries now hostile to Germany.

When the French, in the bitter years after 1870, refused to hear the Wagner operas, the Germans had no difficulty in seeing that this was a petty, absurd, and rather disgraceful manifestation of enmity, and they gave their neighbors many soundly reasoned and well-deserved lectures on the universality of art and the mistake they were making. The French themselves, being by nature a most reasonable and sensible people, realized their error, not as soon as might have been expected, but in due time, and lifted the ban which they never should have imposed.

The Germans, who are also sensible and reasonable as a race, will not long boycott literature of whatever provenience. One can hope, and even believe, that they haven't done so at all, for it doesn't seem like them to draw as art critics the line of nationality.

Proposals Worth Accepting.

Unlike most of us, President WILSON finds time even now to think about something else than the war in Europe, and he has formulated, or at least considered well enough to sign, an elaborate plan for settling the miners' strike in Colorado. As we were all a good deal excited over that strike not long ago, and fully realized its sinister seriousness and great importance, it seems strange that we should so soon forget that something very much like war has been and still is going on within our own borders.

That our regular army is keeping the hostile factions apart instead of attacking either produces a sort of peace, but it is a most unpleasant sort, and the President is quite right in declaring an indefinite continuance of such a situation intolerable. The method of adjustment he proposes is seemingly one that both sides can accept without obvious danger to their respective interests, and its rejection by either or both will create a heavy responsibility—heavy enough, probably, to justify drastic measures for stopping a quarrel in which there is admittedly a division of both rights and wrongs.

GERMAN ACTS IN BELGIUM

Seem the Products of a Blind Militarism, Says H. O. Taylor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In judging the conduct of the German Army in Belgium the principal uncontroverted facts must be kept in mind. First, that Germany officially, through the "war speech" of her Chancellor, declared that she was acting wrongfully in invading Belgium and that the wrong should be repaired. Secondly, thirdly, and fourthly, that German bombs have been dropped on the City of Antwerp, that Germany is by force muleting the City of Brussels (which the German Army occupied without contest) of $40,000,000, and that the German Army has, as a punitive measure, destroyed Louvain, which had a population of 43,000 souls.

It is hard to contemplate these facts dispassionately. Is Germany repairing the initial wrong of her invasion by taking $40,000,000 from the capital city of the admittedly unjustly treated nation? As to Louvain, one may accept the German statement that civilians fired upon German soldiers. Yet if a populace, maddened by the unjust invasion of their country and the destruction of their national and civic life, should act outside the rules of war—was it well to destroy their city?

Perhaps the fairest reflection one can make upon this matter is that the German sheer military point of view cuts off the human field of vision. The failure to see life whole is an ingrained limitation of the German ruling class, while insistence on measuring human values by the standard of military efficiency and the swordsman's honor impair the wisdom of the Kaiser's Government and may cause its downfall. The same failure to preserve the whole human vision is, let us hope, but the temporary infirmity of the admirable German people. In the end they will learn that it is not well even to conquer at all cost. It will be borne in upon them that the whole is greater than a part and that the integrity, the larger justice, the enduring power of man will not for long be subjugated by a particular obsession.

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR.
New York, Sept. 5, 1914.

WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Medical Eyewitness Says They Are Not Properly Cared For.

One of the Dutch doctors who, as a member of the Dutch Red Cross Service, visited the battlefield around Liège writes in his native medical paper, Vox Medicorum, as follows:

We spent about twelve hours on the battlefield, and we felt very sad to see how little Germany cared for its wounded. The Belgians' effort is at least in evidence. But the German Army leaders have only one aim, viz., to be victors at any price. If this victory must be obtained at the cost of thousands of groaning wounded, then so it must be. They are trampled over, if necessary, to take the enemy's stronghold.

At the present time out of 1,000 wounded at least 900 perish.

If there were a well-organised Red Cross service the ratio of the dead should be only one-tenth.

Great is, therefore, the responsibility of the German Army authorities, who neglected to think of the wounded soldier.

The above speaks for itself and does not need any comment on our part.

New York, Sept. 6, 1914. R. D.

Lord Cowdray Makes a Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of the 9th inst. containing statements made by Howard Carpenter connecting my name with political matters in Mexico. As you are doubtless aware, my firm have already, in the American press and elsewhere, explicitly declared our entire detachment from any form of Mexican politics both now and in the past, and have offered to submit our records to Congressional or other official investigation.

We select the following flagrant misstatements from the interview with Mr. Carpenter:

First, "that Lord Cowdray stated he would control the Madero Government as he had controlled that of Diaz."

We entirely refute this and repeat our assertion that we have never departed from our rule to totally abstain from interference in political matters.

Second, "that Messrs. Limantour and De Landa y Escandon brought pressure to bear through European financial interests on the American oil companies to buy the oil properties of the Cowdray people."

We have never sold an oil property, nor is there one word of truth in this amazing assertion. COWDRAY.

London, England, Aug. 26, 1914.

"Judicial and Sane" Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The judicial and sane articles on the war by an associate editor of THE Army and Navy Journal, now appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES, are exceedingly valuable to those studying the conflicting accounts given by various correspondents. THE TIMES should be thanked publicly, as I thank it personally, for this enterprise. E. R. BERRICK.

Greenwood, Va., Sept. 4, 1914.

Differs, but Admires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add my voice of admiration to that of many others for the quality of journalistic service you render? Though differing from you on many points of opinion, I cannot criticise the fair basis on which you set forth both sides of arguments.

H. J. SPENCER, M. D.

Union County, N. J., Sept. 4, 1914.

GERMAN VS. FRENCH WAR SCIENCE

A Former German Officer's View of the Problem Now Before the Two Armies.

By WALTER E. IVES,
Former Lieutenant in the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons.

The secret of German military successes has always been the following up of well-matured plans that were born of strategy alone. Although the lower ranks of officers up to and including the Majors are to a large extent only the tools to execute the orders of their superiors, nevertheless from the leaders of the army down to the youngest Lieutenant, the training is such that all, without exception, are familiar with the aims of the General Staff and are working hand in hand to achieve them.

The theoretic training in tactics received by every German officer during the long Winter nights and put into practice during the Summer manoeuvres has a twofold object:

1. The quick and correct solution of military problems, however difficult, and the attempt to carry out a plan, once adopted.

2. The prompt and possibly complete change of a plan, should the necessity arise.

It is different in France, where the republican form of government necessitates taking into consideration the temper of its people and the ever-changing political tendencies of the country. These must needs dictate to the General Staff its strategy. The efficiency of the latter, from a military point of view, becomes impaired in direct ratio to the predominance of the political factor. As a result an uncertainty prevails at all times in the minds of the French officers, who—and particularly those of the lower ranks—are lacking in the thorough theoretical training of the German school, while, therefore, the private of the German Army is accustomed to carry out in full confidence and without question the orders of proficient officers, the French soldier is called upon to repair the damage caused by a faulty system. In bravery both alike, the one is aided, the other hampered by the orders of his superiors.

The strength of the German line of border defenses was known to the French quite as well as was the strength of the French frontier fortifications to the Germans. The French as well as the Germans undoubtedly realized that to force these defenses spelled disaster, nevertheless the French General Staff was not unwilling to make the useless sacrifice of an advance on the German line of defenses into Alsace-Lorraine for the sake of a temporary show of victory and glory to the French army because of the political effect. This blunder was all the more surprising because at the time it took place it was positively known that the main German armies had already begun the invasion of Belgium. The purpose of this invasion could not have been a secret to the French military authorities, who certainly must have realized the weakness of their northern lines of defense. A quick determination to resort to a radical change in their tactics, following the axiom of the German school as mentioned above, might yet have saved the situation.

In view of the enormous strides that had been made by the German right wing, the entire French Army along the line of the frontier defenses from Verdun to Belfort, with the exception of the comparatively small forces necessary for the defense of their almost impregnable chain of forts, should have been sent to reinforce the endangered position of the left wing. Yet, inconceivable as it is, we have been reading until quite recently the reports of French offensive movements into Lorraine, which, if successful at all, could at best have had the result of penetrating to the German border fortifications, there to come to grief.

It is difficult to understand how the French Army leaders could have failed to realise that to adhere to their tactics, particularly in their centre along the border of Lorraine, was but playing into the hands of their enemy. They should at least have been made suspicious by the apparent unwillingness of the German armies of the centre and the south to follow up advantages gained in a defensive campaign by pushing forward into France. As I have pointed out in a former article, the only purpose of the German armies of the centre and the south has been to engage and detain the French until a decisive success in the north would dictate their future tactics.

It was known to the Germans that a favorable outcome of their operations in the north would render valueless, from a strategic point of view, the French border fortifications, but it remained to be seen just how such a successful outcome in the north could be achieved, for any change in the tactics of the right German wing would necessarily change the plan of campaign in the centre.

There can be little doubt that, in accordance with the original plans of the German General Staff, the army of Grand Duke Albrecht, coming from Neufchateau, was to break through the French lines in the vicinity of Sedan, push forward on Laon and La Fère, cut off the retreat of the French army of the north to Paris, drive the enemy into the arms of the German right turning force, and thus repeat a second "Sedan," this time in the vicinity of St. Quentin. Had this plan materialized, the German armies of the Crown Prince and of Lorraine would then have formed the right wing of a new army, whose purpose it would have been to undertake a separate turning movement in a southwesterly direction, similar to the one executed by the German turning force in Belgium, the object being to drive the French armies of the centre and the south in the direction of the Loire, and to cut them off also from a retreat to Paris.

On or about Aug. 27 the forward movement of the German armies of the north came to a standstill, on an approximate line extending from Bapaume over Le Chateau to a point southwest of Hirson. They were awaiting news from the army of Grand Duke Albrecht. A last chance was given the French Army leaders to withdraw as many troops as they could spare from their armies threatening Lorraine and hurl them against the advancing German right flank, temporarily adopting defensive measures along the border of Lorraine. But to the French Generals the flexibility of strategy was not known as thoroughly as it was to the German leaders. When the bravery of the French troops opposed to the Germans under Grand Duke Albrecht, this time numerically their equal, proved effective in frustrating the attempt to break through their line between Sedan and Mézières, the necessity arose for the Germans to adopt an entirely new plan of campaign. The quick action of the German General Staff clearly demonstrated its superiority in handling strategic problems that suddenly confront.

If the army of Grand Duke Albrecht could not reach La Fère with a force numerically equal to that of its opponents, then La Fère had to be reached by armies of crushing force, a task that now fell to the armies of the right wing.

On or about Aug. 29 the armies of the north resumed their advance. The last opportunity to repair the damage that had been done in the beginning of the campaign was lost to the French Army leaders. But the stubborn resistance of the French troops on the Mézières-Sedan line had counterbalanced, to a certain extent, the inability of the French leaders, and had averted temporarily the catastrophe the Germans had sought to bring about in the neighborhood of St. Quentin.

The new German plan of campaign has for its object the bringing about of a similar disaster to the French troops in the vicinity of Chalons, but the encircling movement must now necessarily be of vastly larger proportions, for it must include in the "iron ring" the French Army of the centre, now operating against the German Army of Lorraine.

The new plan to bring the French armies of the north and the centre between two fires dictated the further course of operations to the German Army of Lorraine. The latter is not now acting as the right wing of a separate army operating in a southwesterly direction, as would have been the case had the original plan of the German staff met with success, but it is still the centre of the German invading force and is pushing its way westward, while the German army corps northwest of Blament are forcing their way through Nancy in a northwesterly direction. The success of this movement is now most probable, because the strategic value of the line of French border defenses has become unimportant and therefore a stubborn contest is not to be looked for. It should at least not be looked for if the French Generals have learned anything at all of the military science of their German opponents.

If there is any hope left for the allied armies in France it lies in a quick decision to withdraw from the Verdun-Toul line in a southwesterly direction and to concentrate their entire strength in a new line of defense extending from Paris along the River Marne, over Chalons and Epinal to Belfort, thus assuming a general northwesterly front for their entire force. Only by an orderly retreat to this new line can the Allies hope to extricate themselves from the trap now set for them around Chalons. To hold this new line the most essential thing will be to frustrate the attempt now undoubtedly being made by the German right flank to cut off the French left wing from Paris by pushing through the lines of the Allies between Meux and Lagny, thus forcing the crossing of the Marne. The last mentioned towns will undoubtedly play an important role in the near future.

It remains to be seen whether the French Generals will see the importance of resorting to the radical measures referred to above, which certainly would be adopted by German strategists, and it also remains to be seen if they will recognise the strategically important points of the new line, once it is determined.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1914.

RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION

Was Not Completed Before Germany's Declaration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your review last Sunday of the recent volume published for Germany's defense, whose authors or sponsors were men of prominence in the "Fatherland," appeared the following statement, among others: At that time (meaning the moment of Germany's declaration of war) the Russian and French Armies were in a state of complete mobilization."

I wish to speak for the Russian, and can say such a statement is unqualifiedly false. I was in Russia before and after the war opened, and have just returned to America. I remained in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) most of the time on an errand of social investigation and on Saturday morning early, the first day of August, the day of the Kaiser's war decision, and not before, did the reservists begin their mobilization in the Petrograd Government. Sitting at breakfast I watched the first of them, in the peasant costumes, accompanied by their wives and children, marching west from the St. Nicolas Station on the Nevski Prospect. From that day on they came into the city by thousands; actual mobilisation only began that day. I was on the go continually, and saw none later before Aug. 1, after that time even the blind had abundant evidence of their entrance into the city.

Therefore, to say that Russia's mobilisation was complete at the beginning of the war only helps one to conclude that Germany's argument for war on account of such mobilization rests on a flimsy basis. The Slav armies in four southern governments, Kief, Kasan, Odessa and Moscow, were mobilized earlier, but not for an aggressive movement against Germany, as the Czar's Government repeatedly informed the Kaiser. See the diplomatic correspondence.

I have never supported official Russia before, but feel that this fact of the Petrograd mobilisation may help to clear away a very evident misstatement of Germany's. ARTHUR D. REED.

New York, Sept. 8, 1914.

THE DREAM.

Myrtles blooming on the sill;
Curtains swelling to the breeze,
Starling, in a brown twig cage,
Piping songs of sky and trees.

Sunshine, flitting out and in,
Through the wide-flung oaken door,
Playing 'round the little child,
Creeping on the clean-scrubbed floor.

Brooding o'er the homey room,
Wreathed about by trailing pine,
Hangs an Ikon; sacred lamps
Burn before this household shrine.

Just beyond the chamber door
Feather beds invite to rest;
Homespun-filled, to curving lid,
Stands the painted bridal chest.

Dark-eyed, slender, red of cheek,
Vibrant with young joy and life,
Spinning deftly at her wheel,
Sits the little peasant wife.

. . . . . .

In this dear-cut dream of home
E'en her low-crooned song's revealed
To the wounded Russian lad,
Dying on the battlefield.

LOUISE VON WETTER.

Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.

BANKERS URGE FUND OF $150,000,000 GOLD

Propose to Reserve Board a Plan for Settling Our Debts Abroad.

MAKE DEPOSIT IN CANADA

Suggest Formation of a Syndicate of Banks, Each to Contribute to the Pool.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The plan proposed by the Forgan committee, which was appointed at the conference of bankers held at the Treasury Department last Friday, was laid before the Federal Reserve Board today. The Reserve Board in a formal statement issued tonight said:

"The board has the matter under consideration, but has taken no action on the recommendations made."

In its statement the Reserve Board included the committee's report as follows:

Washington, Sept. 4, 1914.

To the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board:

Sirs:

The committee appointed by the conference of bankers appreciates the desirability of relieving the present international exchange situation, and particularly of regulating the outflow of gold. The committee at the same time realizes the necessity of promptly meeting the obligations of banks, corporations, and individuals to Europe, the responsibility of maintaining the credit of this country, and demonstrating its ability to meet its obligations.

For this purpose, and with this object in view, this committee recommends to the Federal Reserve Board the following plan:

That the banks of this country, especially those located in reserve and central reserve cities, be requested to contribute to a gold fund of $150,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is to be immediately paid into the depository of the Bank of England in Canada, for which a participation deposit receipt will be furnished to each contributing bank. The remainder of the contributed amounts to be subject to call by the New York committee through the local committees of the respective cities and to be paid for in New York exchange.

Said New York committee to be appointed by the New York Clearing House Association and said local committees to be appointed by the Clearing House Associations of the respective contributing cities. The committee appointed by the New York Clearing House Association to be charged with the duty of handling the fund and of fixing the price at which foreign exchange is to be bought and sold, and is to make requisition from time to time upon the respective contributing cities through the local committees thereof. Said local committees shall have supervision in the respective cities of the shipments and general withdrawals of gold.

This committee recommends that the Federal Reserve Board take steps to ascertain the amount of gold that will be contributed by the banks in the respective cities, and that it use its influence to have the said banks contribute their proper pro rata. Respectfully,

JAMES B. FORGAN,
S. WEXLER,
L. RUE,
BENJ. STRONG, JR.,
THOMAS P. BEAL.

The plan of forming a syndicate of banks to raise a gold fund presents many questions that the Federal Reserve Board will be forced to regard as wholly emergency, measures made necessary in a time of world stress in banking. In the first place, the board itself, in the present incomplete status of the new reserve bank system, is in an anomalous position as to the national banks.

Legally, it can hardly define its authority in the situation. Should any further strain be put on the banks and, somewhere, by fortuitous conditions, a bank fall under the scrutiny of the Controller at a time when it, by entering the gold syndicate, had reduced its reserves unduly, there might be doubt as to the right of the reserve board to authorize the plan proposed and criticism eventually might follow such action. It is true that, in the last analysis, the Controller of Currency would be the responsible official for whatever might occur and the board may act through him.

Question arose today whether the banks might count the gold fund to be raised as a part of their reserves if it were deposited in Ottawa, under the jurisdiction of United States authorities. Another question arose as to how the formation of such a pool might affect the condition of the banks on the next bank call. As to the conclusion it was that in all probability there would be no actual contributions to the fund to be deposited in the Ottawa branch of the Bank of England until after the next bank call.

Following that the interval of three or four months would serve to turn the tide of obligations our way with the constant shipment of our grain to Europe. In fact, our present obligations are now being met at the rate roundly of about a million dollars a day in the shipment of grains.

No comment on the plan was made today by Secretary McAdoo or any member of the reserve board. It is recognised that the gold to be put into the pool will come out of the Treasury with the deposit of gold certificates, but the Treasury has an abundance of gold and the demand can be met easily at any time without the least disturbance. Little delay may be expected in the consideration of the plan by the reserve board. The request made by the Committee of Bankers that the board ascertain the amount of gold to be contributed by the national banks imposes no difficult burden, and it is believed that the board also in the end will comply with the further request to use its influence with the banks to have the pool organized and the fund created as quickly as possible.

The apparent purpose of the banks to go slowly in making the proposed deposit, as evidenced by fixing the sum of $25,000,000 as the amount of the first deposit, meets with approval at the Treasury Department. It is the belief that by meeting maturing obligations and encouraging the termination of the moratorium prevalent in Europe, with the gradual shipment of American grain and meat supplies to Europe, the pool plan of transferring credits between London and Ottawa soon can be abandoned and the whole situation will adjust itself normally with the balance of trade coming our way.

PRESIDENT BUYS COTTON.

Joins "Buy a Bale of Cotton" Movement to Help Southern Planters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—President Wilson bought several bales of cotton today as his contribution to the "buy a bale of cotton" movement in the South. The President was persuaded to make the purchase by Senator Hoke Smith and Representative Hardwick of Georgia during a call they made at the White House to discuss the cotton situation with the President. At the President's direction an order was sent to Atlanta to buy cotton to be held for his account. Just how many bales were included in the transaction was not disclosed.

The President bought the cotton in order to help along the Southern cotton planters, who cannot market their crop on account of the European war. Senator Smith said at the White House that cotton bought now at 10 cents a pound would bring a profit to the investor of from 10 to 20 per cent. Next year, he said, cotton would bring from 15 to 17 cents a pound. Senator Smith and his family have bought fifteen bales of cotton.

FIRST TICKETS OUT UNDER PRIMARY LAW

Only Six Anti-Murphy Men in the Field for Democratic State Committee.

FILING TIME NOW EXPIRED

Glynn Turns in the Biggest List at Albany—Gerard Named for United States Senator.

The final entries of candidates in the primary race were made yesterday in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany and with election boards throughout the State of New York. The various bureaus of the Board of Elections in this city were busier places throughout the day than at any previous time since the board was established.

One of the surprises when the filing of designating petitions had been completed at midnight in the various branches of the Election Board was the failure of the widely heralded fight on the Tammany Leader, Charles F. Murphy, to take shape on any extensive lines. There had appeared in the field only six candidates for the Democratic State Committee to contest for places sought by "organization" men.

In Manhattan the Democratic Association, an anti-Murphy organization with County Clerk William F. Schneider at its head, entered three candidates for places on the State Committee. In the Sixth Assembly District Max Ahlman was placed in the field to contend against David Lazarus, Tammany leader of the district, for the place as State Committeeman.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District James Sheer, also the Tammany leader, will have a contestant for the place on the State Committee in Thomas E. Doherty, Secretary of the Tenement House Department, Mitchel appointee.

In the thirteenth District, where Percy Nagle is the Tammany overlord and is candidate for State Committeeman, Frank Hendricks, a young lawyer, has been placed in the field as rival candidate by the Democratic Association.

In Kings the anti-Murphy Democrats who are running John A. Hennessy as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination and Franklin D. Roosevelt as a candidate for the United States Senate in the Democratic primaries, have placed three candidates for membership on the State Committee in districts where the grip of John H. McCooey and, through him, of Tammany Hall is strong. The three McCooey leaders who will be compelled to fight for seats in the Democratic State Committee are Fred Lundy of the Sixteenth, Henry Hasenflug of the Nineteenth, and James F. Sinnott of the Twenty-second.

In Queens the Hennessy organization named candidates for the State Committee in three out of the four districts. Thus, if the anti-Murphy battle should be crowned with victory in every district where a fight is being made it will net Tammany's opponents only nine places out of the sixty-three that the city will have on the Democratic State Committee.

From up state the reports do not indicate any very widespread fight against continued organization control of the State Committee. The Jefferson Alliance, an organization composed exclusively of Wilson Democrats, and the sworn enemy of all that Tammany stands for in the popular conception, apparently has not entered a single fight against an organization candidate for the party's governing board.

On the Republican side the designating petitions filed on behalf of candidates for the State Committee indicated that the aspirants for these positions were of the handpicked order. In none of the city districts will there be any rivalry for places on the State Committee and in most instances the tried and true district leaders of the old order are being returned.

Developments in connection with the filing of designating petitions brought to light the oddest fusion in any recent campaign. The Progressives, the anti-Murphy Democrats, the Independence League, formerly an adjunct of William R. Hearst, and Tammany Hall will fuse on Samuel Seabury, as their candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Independence League, moribund since Hearst decided to throw it into the ocean regularly, has become a regular Democrat apparently has come back to life. The league has filed with the Secretary of State at Albany a full set of candidates for all elective State offices with Gov. Glynn named for the Gubernatorial nomination, and Ambassador James W. Gerard its candidate for the United States Senate.

Candidates for whom designating petitions were filed here were:

Congress.

DEMOCRATIC.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Lathrop Brown.	8.	L. Lo Ro. W. Ross.
2.	Pope Cram-well.	7.	J. F. Fitzgerald.
	L. Grosser.	8.	Daniel J. Griffin.
	Thos. N. Quinn.	9.	James H. O'Brien.
3.	Francis P. Bent.	10.	Philip A. Riley.
	Eric W. Swenson.		Peter F. Dunne.
	Joseph V. Flynn.	22.	Henry Bruckner.
4.	Harry H. Dale.	23.	Steven B. Ayres.
5.	James P. Maher.		

REPUBLICAN.

2.	H. C. Johnson, Jr.	7.	Geo. A. Owens.
3.	Geo. B. Seabury.	8.	Alfred T. Mosley.
	Jared J. Chambers		John S. Gaynor.
	(Rep. Prog.-I. L.)	9.	Frederick Rowe.
4.	John Kissel.		Herman T. Radin.

PROGRESSIVE.

2.	J. M. Ballon.	15.	James H. Hickey.
3.	J. J. Chambers.	17.	Howard G. Myers.
	John Kissel.	21.	John W. Batdorf.
	Max Schaffer.	22.	Michael Kaufman.
4.	Joseph Bacon.		Elmer L. Goldwater.
7.	Oliver Allen.	23.	Jas. J. Fitzgerald.
9.	Thos. F. Larkin.		Richard G. Green.
12.	Abr. H. Sarasohn.		Steven B. Ayres.
17.	James J. Mallon.		

STATE SENATE.

DEMOCRATIC.

Dist.		Dist.	
2.	R. M. Patten.*	7.	D. J. Carroll.*
3.	T. H. Cullen.*	8.	Joseph Fennelly.
4.	Charles C. Wise.	9.	F. J. Sammet.*
5.	W. J. Heffernan.*	10.	H. H. Ferborg.*
	Bart. Cronin.	22.	F. H. Donough.
6.	W. D. Carswell.*		

REPUBLICAN.

Dist.		Dist.	
2.	C. Wellams.	10.	S. J. Gilchrist.
3.	R. W. Bourman.	17.	Ogden L. Mills.
4.	C. E. Lockwood.	18.	Ralph R. Monroe.
5.	C. S. Murphy, Sr.	19.	Dean Nelson.
	and Ind. L.	21.	Morris Schector.
6.	A. W. Burlingame.	22.	Simon M. Platt.
8.	Robert R. Lawson.		
	J. Buick, Jr., R.		
	and Prog.		

PROGRESSIVE.

2.	Seaford E. Pratt.	16.	Harry G. Harris.
3.	Fred'k W. Moore.	17.	Linden Bates, Jr.
4.	Andrew Colvin.	18.	White C. Prince.
9.	John Buick, Jr.	19.	Wm. V. Vaughan.
11.	Daniel Nagle.	20.	Chas. Neville and
12.	Nathaniel Phillips.		John G. Conroy.
	Philip Berens.	21.	Wm. J. O'Gorman,
13.	P. Canvan. (Prog.		A. H. Stillman.
	& Ind. L.) and	22.	Harry Cohen.
	George Carr.		Otto Henschel.

Assembly.

DEMOCRATIC—KINGS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Alfred D. Carson.	13.	Herman Kramer.*
2.	Daniel McBride.	14.	John P. La Frenz.*
3.	Frank A. Taylor.*	15.	James J. Phelan.*
4.	Peter A Mardo.	16.	James F. Dooley.
6.	G. H. Rhoades.	17.	Frederick Ulrich.
8.	James M. Golding.	18.	Francis M. Curran.
9.	Daniel F. Farrell.*	19.	Wm. Ad. Bayer.
10.	John J. McKeon.*	20.	Wm. A. Sprenger.
9.	Frederick S. Burr.	21.	Isaac Mendelsonn.
10.	Walter R. Kuhn.	22.	Maurice De Young.
11.	Albert C. Barth.	23.	T. Carl Wolz and
12.	William Godnick.		F. R. Sullivan.

DEMOCRATIC—QUEENS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	N. Nehrbauer, Jr.*	3.	W. H. O'Hare.
1.	P. J. McGarvey.*		

DEMOCRATIC—BRONX.

23.	Sidney L. Levine.	24.	John C. Flanagan.
25.	Robert T. Mulqueen.	35.	Thos. W. Martin

REPUBLICAN—NEW YORK.

1.	Frank Pepino.	19.	Frank Delaky.
2.	Joseph E. Siegel.	20.	Albert A. Rashal.
4.	Harry F. Fromberg	20.	Madison M. Jonas.
6.	H. C. Parks, (R., Ind.)	21.	Harold C. Mitchell.
7.	Alexander Todd.	22.	William A. Seifert.
8.	R. P. Williamson.	24.	Benjamin Swarts.
10.	Herman Weiss.	27.	Chas. H. Rice, Jr.
10.	Samuel Feingold.	28.	Geo. E. Finslater.*
11.	William Mann.	29.	Howard Conkling.*
12.	John J. Totten.	30.	M. J. McEnaney, R.P.
14.	Patrick Goss.	31.	Aaron A. Feinberg.
16.	Thomas J. Keenan.		

REPUBLICAN—KINGS.

4.	S. Langhorst.*	21.	Henry C. Karpen,
7.	P. D. Shapiro, R.-P.		Prog.*
12.	W. T. Simpson.		C. C. E. Sprenger.
17.	F. F. Wells.	22.	C. H. Duff.

REPUBLICAN—BRONX.

23.	Louis F. Grimler.*		

REPUBLICAN—QUEENS.

1. Thomas F. Doyle.
2. F. A. Schnorr.
3. C. G. Knorr.
4. James G. Eadie.

PROGRESSIVE—NEW YORK.

1. Wm. T. Magruth.
2. Israel H Echrelber.
4. Max Eckman.
Ben. E. Greenspan.
6. Isidore Appel.
Wm. Ehlgart.
7. Harry C. White.
8. Solomon Sufrin.*
10. Samuel Feingold.
Morris D. Saias.
16. Amb. G. Madison.
21. Louis A. Lesvelle.
23. T. W. Watson.
25. J. J. Eagan.
30. E. S. Boylston.

PROGRESSIVE—KINGS.

8. H. H. Ittleman.*
10. E. F. Warrington.
13. C. W. Norton.
10. P. J. Conroy.
21. H. C. Karpen.*

PROGRESSIVE—BRONX.

32. William Wachtel.
William Strait.
33. Isador Silver.
John Johnson.
34. Philip Sternitzger.
William V. Doty.
35. Max Grosse.

State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC—KINGS.

A. D.		A. D.	
1.	Patrick H. Quinn.	14.	Daniel J. Carroll.
2.	John J. Bridges.	15.	John W. Carpentar
3.	M. J. Cummings.	16.	Fred Lundy.
4.	Thos. J. Dreman.		Charles R. Ward.
5.	James L. Kelly.	17.	Peter B. Hannon.
6.	W. F. Thompson.	18.	John H. McCooey.
7.	W. F. Heffernan.	19.	Henry Hasenflug.
8.	John M. Gray.		William F. Deegan
9.	Thomas F. Wogan.	20.	Wm. F. Delahey.
10.	Thomas R. Farrell.	21.	Harry H. Dale.
11.	Thomas F. Byrnes.	22.	James P. Sinnott.
12.	Timothy E. Griffin.		James M. Power.
13.	M. T. Meagher.	23.	James J. Monahan.

REPUBLICAN—NEW YORK.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	A. D'Allessandro.	18.	Joseph E. Najedly.
2.	Joseph Levinson.	20.	William C. Hecht.
4.	Alexander Wolf.	21.	Hayes M. McKee.
5.	William G. Baxter.	22.	Ambrose O. Neal.
7.	Benjamin P. Fox.	24.	Morris Levy.
9.	Michael H. Blake.	27.	B. W. E. Brown.
10.	F. L. Marshall.	28.	Charles D. Largy.
11.	G. W. Wanmaker.	29.	William Chilvers.
12.	M. A. Hankel.	30.	Frank K. Bowers.
14.	John S. Shea.	31.	Samuel Weinrep.
16.	Lewis W. Moore.		

REPUBLICAN—KINGS.

Dist.		Dist.	
3.	Peter B. Scanlon.	12.	John J. Rafferty.
4.	Alfred T. Hobley.	13.	M. T. Campbell.
7.	Charles S. Devoy.	21.	Adolph Levy.

REPUBLICAN—BRONX.

Dist.			
32.	W. H. Ten Eyck.		

PROGRESSIVE—KINGS.

Dist.		Dist.	
3.	S. S. Frank.	12.	Jesse R. Bedell.
6.	Lester W. Volk.	16.	C. Weiffenbach.
10.	E. H. Dockham.	21.	H. C. Carlton.

Delegates—Constitutional Convention.

DEMOCRATIC.

S. D.		S. D.	
3.	Andrew McLean.	7.	Wm. M. Dykman.
	C. C. Wolcott.		Michael Kelly.
	Moses J. Wafer.		Francis P. Ward.
4.	C. A. MacHenry,	8.	John L. Shea.
	H. J. Rosenson.		Charles H. Fuller.
	Charles Vollerin.		James J. Freel.
5.	Michael Daly.	9.	Theodore C. Epplg.
	Edward J. Byrne.		Frank Maan.
	James H. Dahn.		Harry Heyman.
6.	E. Ellett Hodgskin.	10.	Max Goldstein.
	Joseph A. Glider.		Wm. H. Wilson.
	James F. Judge.		Chas. H. Haubert.
	*Renomination sought.		

PETITIONS FILED IN ALBANY.

Glynn Has Longest List, with More Than 20,000 Names.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—The first lap in New York's new direct primary law was completed at midnight, when the petitions for nominations were filed with the Secretary of State. They came in all shapes and conditions, and it will take the clerks in the election bureaus several days to get the petitions systematized. The largest petition was that of Gov. Glynn, which contained between 20,000 and 25,000 signatures.

Three full tickets were filed by petition. They were the Progressive, headed by Frederick M. Davenport for Governor; the Prohibition, headed by William Sulzer, and the Hennessy Democratic, headed by John A. Hennessy. The Hennessy ticket had 8,200 signers and besides this there were 500 additional signers for Franklin D. Roosevelt for United States Senator, whose name was included.

The State nominees who were supported by from 5,000 to 13,000 signatures were:

For Governor—Martin H. Glynn, John A. Hennessy, Democratic; Charles S. Whitman, Job E. Hedges, Harvey D. Hinman, Republican; Frederick M. Davenport, William Sulzer, Progressive; William Sulzer, Prohibition.

For Lieutenant Governor—Thomas R. Lowndes, Buffalo; William J. Gaynor, Albany, Democrat; Seth G. Hascock, Hilon, Edward Schenceck, Syracuse, Frank S. Sidway, Buffalo, Republican.

For Secretary of State—Secretary of State Mitchell May, Brooklyn, Democrat; Francis Hugo, Watertown, William D. Cunningham, Ellenville; Eugene H. Porter, Lisle, Republican.

For Controller—William Schmer, New York, Democrat; James Hooker, Schenectady; Eugene M. Travis, Republican; Samuel Strasburger, New York, Republican.

For Treasurer—Albert C. Carp, Syracuse, Democrat; C. Azelbert Becker, Bronx, Republican.

For State Engineer—John A. Bansel, New York, Democrat; Frank M. Williams, Goshen, and Arthur O'Brien, Utica, Republican.

For United States Senator—Ambassador James W. Gerard, New York; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, and James S. McDonough, Buffalo, Democrats; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Geneseo; William M. Calder, Brooklyn, and David Jayne Hill, Buffalo, Republican.

For Judges, Court of Appeals—John N. Carlisle, Watertown, Democrat; Samuel Seabury, Progressive Democrat and Henry Seavy, Democrat; Emory A. Chase, Republican, and Francis M. Baldwin, Elmira, Prohibition.

For Attorney General—James A. Parsons, Norwich, Democrat; Edward R. Finch, Republican; Egbert E. Woodbury, Jamestown, Republican.

The Progressives here, in indorsing Peter G. Ten Eyck, a Democrat, for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District, have put the light directly up to William Barnes. This is the home district of Mr. Barnes, and the Republican candidate is Rollin B. Sanford. The action of Col. Roosevelt's friends will narrow the fight down to two candidates, for the Socialist, John E. Dugan, is not figured in the result.

The Independence League also filed a full ticket which was headed by Glynn for Governor, Gerard for Senator, Call for State Treasurer, and Seabury for Court of Appeals. For the offices of Republican Congressmen, Supreme Court Justices, and State Senators there was a multiplicity of petitions, in some cases as many as five being for the one party nomination.

NEW CHALLENGE TO GLYNN.

Hennessy Proposes Joint Debate, Winner to Take Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Sept. 8.—In a speech here tonight John A. Hennessy, rival of Gov. Glynn for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, renewed his challenge to the Governor to meet him in joint debate.

"Mr. Glynn pretends to be a reformer and poses as an economist," said Mr. Hennessy. "He claims to have saved $11,000,000 to the Sate. I ask Mr. Glynn to tell the people where he saved them a single dollar, except as he cut down the efficiency of Government and charged to the taxpayers of tomorrow the duty of today.

"Glynn has stated that while Controller he recovered or saved for the State $1,000 for every dollar I saved or recovered when acting for Gov. Sulzer as investigator of the State highway frauds of the Dix administration. I propose that Mr. Glynn meet me on this issue in any hall and at any time of his own choosing. Let the jury sit on the stage and decide the question at the end of the debate. Let the man losing retire from the primary race. Let this happen before Sept. 14, the last day for declination. Let the jurors be Francis Lynde Stetson, H. De Forest Baldwin, and T. Cady Herrick, or three men of their type.

"If Mr. Glynn, after he got into office, had continued the graft prosecutions I began he could have recovered millions for the State. He was put in office, however, by Mr. Murphy to stop investigations, and he did this with all the servility that Mr. Murphy could expect from his pliant tool.

Discussing the Workmen's Compensation Commission, Mr. Hennessy said that "that department has become a dumping ground for every political heeler who is important enough to be cared for."

Capt. J. H. Jellicoe Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Capt. J. H. Jellicoe, father of Vice Admiral Jellicoe, Second Lord of the Admiralty, died yesterday at Rude, Capt. Jellicoe had spent his life in the merchant marine service.

HENNIKER HEATON DIES IN GENEVA

The "Father of the Imperial Penny Post" Went There from Carlsbad.

WAS IN SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Obtained Penny Postage for British Empire After Long Struggle—Made a Baronet in 1912.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Geneva says that Sir John Henniker Heaton, "Father of the Imperial Penny Post," died there last night.

Sir John had been ill in Carlsbad for some time and recently went to Geneva. He was 66 years old.

Sir John Henniker Heaton was born at Rochester in Kent, England, and was in his sixty-seventh year. He was the son of the late Lieut. Col. Heaton and was educated at the Kent House Grammar School, afterward graduating from King's College in London. At an early age Sir John left England and went to New South Wales, where he became a large land owner and part proprietor of several newspapers. Sir John soon began to work for cheaper postage and cheaper cable rates, and after a long struggle succeeded in obtaining imperial penny postage.

In June, 1912, Lord Curson, at the Guildhall in London, before a gathering of notables, presented him with an illuminated album containing the autographs of one thousand of the foremost men of the British Empire. In making the presentation, Lord Curson said that Sir John was a remarkable man for what he had done without any advantages of social connections or circumstances to assist him. Without power or privilege of high office he had established a reputation that would long endure and entitle him to be regarded one of the world's benefactors. By obtaining imperial penny postage he had taught different parts of the empire to know and get in touch with each other. At one period of his career Sir Henniker Heaton was looked upon almost as a bore, Lord Curson said in conclusion, but he had lived long enough to know that the bore of one generation was often the prophet of another, and that a man with a fad was a man with a future.

In 1888 Sir John was appointed New South Wales Commissioner to the Amsterdam Exhibition, and in 1898 was appointed for the same position to the Indian Colonial Exhibition. At the Berlin Telegraph Conference in 1885 he was the representative of the Tasmanian Government. In 1898 he succeeded in carrying the imperial penny postage scheme, and in 1907 carried the Anglo-American penny postage, which came into operation one year later. Sir John was instrumental in obtaining a number of other services for the public, among which was the telegraphing of money orders in England and the parcel post to France.

Sir John was a member of Parliament from Canterbury in 1885, 1886, 1892, 1895, 1900, and from 1906 until 1910. His last four elections were unopposed. He wrote extensively on many subjects, his known publications being "A Short Account of a Canonization at Rome," "The Manners and Customs of the Aborigines of Australia," and the "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time."

Sir John married Rose, the oldest daughter of Samuel Bennett of New South Wales, in 1878, and is succeeded to the title by his oldest son, the Hon. John Henniker Heaton. Sir John was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1905, and was made a Baronet in 1912.

In 1906 Sir John began a campaign for cheaper cable rates, and received much encouragement from prominent people, both in England and in this country. He advocated Government ownership of cables, and proposed that the rates be fixed at 2 cents a word, which he charged would allow a fair profit. In this campaign he received the hearty approval of the late Joseph Chamberlain.

H. F. OSBORN, JR., WEDS.

Son of President of Museum of Natural History Marries in London.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., and Miss Marjorie Mary Lamond of New York were married in St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, London, yesterday at noon. The ceremony was attended by many of the prominent Americans left in London.

The bridegroom is the son of Henry Fairfield Osborn of 850 Madison Avenue, President of the American Museum of Natural History, and the nephew of William Church Osborn, the well-known lawyer and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1909. He has been a student at Cambridge University, England, for the last three years. While at Princeton he was President of the Ivy Club, the oldest fraternal organization of the university. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Lamond of 12 West Tenth Street, this city.

Mr. Osborn went abroad three months ago intending to meet his fiancée and be married in France. Preparations had been made for the ceremony to take place in Paris, but when the war began it was decided to wait until the party reached London.

Among those attending the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Arthur Shirley, Master of Christ College, Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Wortley Rothsay, Harold Lubbock, and a number of Mr. Osborn's Cambridge University friends and many Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sanger, sister of the bridegroom, were also present.

S. H. Blum Weds Miss Ruth Dryfoos

The marriage of Sylvan H. Blum and Miss Ruth Dryfoos, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Emil Dryfoos of 196 Edgecombe Avenue, took place last night at the Knickerbocker Hotel. The bride wore white satin and old lace and a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Mildred Dryfoos of Brooklyn was the maid of honor and Jerome H. Dryfoos was the best man. None except relatives were asked to the ceremony, which was performed by Dr. Anapacher. A reception for 200 guests followed the service, and there was dancing and a buffet supper. Mr. and Mrs. Blum will live in New York after their trip South.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has arrived from Bar Harbor, her daughter, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, has come from Cooperstown, N. Y., and both are at the Gotham until they leave for the Virginia Hot Springs.

The Garden Clubs on Long Island are working for the Red Cross relief. The Cedarhurst Club, which includes Lawrence, Hewlett, Woodmere, and Cedarhurst, is one of the first to substitute Red Cross work for its former labor.

The wedding of Seaton Schroeder, Jr., a son of Rear Admiral Schroeder of Washington, and Miss Sarah Elisabeth Putnam, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Putnam of Philadelphia, will take place at Feldheim, the Putnam Summer home, at Waterville, N. Y., on Sept. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond of Tivoli, N. Y., have motored in from their country home and are at the St. Regis, where they have a small dinner last evening. Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith (Pauline Morton) also entertained with a luncheon at the same hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart McNamara and Mrs. Theodore Wood of 493 West End Avenue have returned from abroad and are at Briarcliff Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien B. Chase of Paris, who arrived on the Rochambeau, will spend the Winter at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Lettice Lee Delafield and her mother, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, who spent the Summer abroad, are at the Gotham.

MAURETANIA OFF AT 1 A. M.

Will Follow Short Course — War Cuts Passenger List.

The Mauretania sailed at 1 o'clock this morning for Liverpool with 85 first, 90 second, and 150 third class passengers and mails. This is her first sailing at 1 A. M. over the short course since Jan. 31.

Usually at this time of year business men and buyers are going eastward, but the war has stopped this traffic, the agents said.

George T. Marye, the new Ambassador to Russia was a passenger with his wife. He said that he would see Ambassador Page in London and then go to Leith, Scotland, where he would take a boat to some port in Norway or Sweden, from which he would proceed directly to Petrograd. He would say nothing regarding the European situation.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, recently Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City, was another passenger on the Mauretania. He is on his way to Vienna to take up his duties as Secretary of the Embassy there, and before sailing said that he was glad to go, as he wanted to be in touch with affairs in Europe and situated so that he could watch developments at close range.

Marcus Braum, the Hungarian leader, also sailed for Vienna. He said he was going abroad "on business."

Capt. J. W. T. Charles, the commander of the Mauretania, said he would steer a course of his own, a little south of the old short course.

THE FLAG CELEBRATION.

10,000 Join in "Star-Spangled Banner" at Baltimore Centennial.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Today's celebration of "The Star-Spangled Banner" Centennial began with the unveiling on the United States frigate Constellation of a tablet to commemorate her restoration and visit. The flag that Rear Admiral Fletcher raised over Vera Cruz, Mexico, was placed at the stern of the Constellation. The Admiral and Capt. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, attended the exercises on board the frigate.

Later the dedication took place of Francis Scott Key Buoy, which marks the place where the cartel Minden lay on the night of the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" on board the Minden the night of the bombardment.

This afternoon there was a floral automobile parade and a historical pageant at Carroll Park. About ten thousand persons participated in a carnival parade tonight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A provisional brigade of troops was ordered to Baltimore today to participate in the military parade which will be held on Friday. The Grand Marshal of the parade will be Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon of the army.

COLONEL'S WHIRLWIND TRIP

Makes More Than Score of Speeches in Louisiana "Sugar Bowl."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt left here tonight for the North, after making more than a score of speeches attacking the tariff as it relates to sugar, and expounding Progressive principles in the "sugar bowl" of Louisiana, which includes the Third Congressional District. The Colonel's campaign trip was made on foot, on horseback, in an automobile, and by steam railway.

The former President was busy from the time he left his coach at Franklin early in the morning, and marched afoot through the streets to the Court House, where he made his address, until he left this city tonight. He departed from Franklin in an automobile, delivered a short address at Jeanerette, and a mile and a half outside of New Iberia gave up the machine for a horse, and led a procession of horsemen into the town. The return trip to New Orleans was made by train, and on the five-hour ride he spoke at least a score of times to those who gathered at the rear of the train at small stations.

LIEUT. F. R. KERR WEDS.

Married to Miss May R. Rothwell in Church of Blessed Sacrament.

The marriage of Lieut. Francis Rustier Kerr, U. S. A., and Miss May Regina Rothwell, a daughter of John Rothwell of 144 West Seventy-sixth Street, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

West Seventy-first Street, the Rev. Father Baxter performing the ceremony. Miss Gertrude Rothwell was the maid of honor, and Albert C. Rothwell was the best man.

The bridegroom is a brother of Capt. Robert Kerr, U. S. A., and the bride is a sister of Lieut. T. A. Rothwell, U. S. A.

There was no reception, and after a few days of honeymoon on Long Island, Lieut. Kerr, who has just been assigned to the Presidio, San Francisco, will leave with his bride for his new post.

Donovan-Zerega Wedding Oct. 15.

The wedding of Miss Celestine M. Zerega, the daughter of Mrs. Antoine Zerega of 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and Richard James Donovan of New York will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock in St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Sidney place, Brooklyn. A wedding breakfast will follow at the home of the bride's mother. Mrs. William J. Lynch will be Miss Zerega's only attendant, and William Bertram Donovan of Madone, N. J., will be his brother's best man. After their honeymoon trip to Mr. Donovan's lodge in the Adirondacks, Mr. and Mrs. Donovan will live at 720 Riverside Drive, New York. Mr. Donovan is a son of James Donovan of Potsdam, N. Y. He was graduated from St. Lawrence University and the New York Law School.

KOTTEK—MOSS.

The engagement of Miss Edna Kottek, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kottek of 17 West Seventieth Street, to Albert Clayton Moss, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Moss of Lancaster, Penn., is announced.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool)—R. Baker, J. A. Barnard, Miss K. S. Burns, E. H. Carlile, Mrs. G. M. Casnatti, William Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carr Dunn, Misses Alice and Margaret Dunn, Mrs. C. W. Earle, Mrs. E. O. Forster, Capt. J. D. Gage, Andrew Glenn, Frits von Holm, C. C. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lance, R. P. Lewis, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Chief Justice Daniel Tudor of Nassau, Bahamas, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Woolworth, and George T. Marye, United States Ambassador to Russia.

PHILADELPHIA (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. G. Carle W. C. Cook, the Rev. M. C. Curley, A. C. Dixon, R. Emerson, Miss A. M. Ford, T. G. Henning, Miss Ellen Kendall, Miss J. Lovell, Mrs. N. G. Page, W. T. Sayen, Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Woolworth, and Mrs. F. S. Winscott, Miss Cicely Billes, and Miss Dorothy Parton.

PRINCIPESSA MAFALDA (Naples)—Prof. Garrett Droppus, United States Minister to Greece; Mrs. Droppus, Mrs. S. B. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Thorpe, Dr. M. Mann, James Kerr and Mrs. E. H. Dickson.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Saxonia from Liverpool were:

Miss F. E. Abbott, Miss E. S. Bacon, Mrs. R. Black, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Brenton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chapin, Mrs. A. C. Clarke, Miss N. J. Crocker, Major and Mrs. St. H. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Devlin, Mrs. Witt Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gardener, Miss M. Garrett, Mrs. R. M. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Inch, Mr. and Mrs. John King, Geo. and Mrs. C. L. James, Mrs. S. M. McCormick, Miss Hesketh Potter, Mrs. F. B. Summer, Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Tuttle, and Mr. and Mrs. George Walker.

Tourists for Panama.

Some of those sailing today on the Carillo for Panama are:

Miss A. Potter, the Rev. E. White, Dr. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Thompson, R. J. Watson, Miss L. Wellwood, W. C. Barbet, M. A. Lane, and D. F. Johnson.

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PUBLICITY FARCE IS CONTINUOUS FUN

Abundant Humor and Wisdom Have Collaborated on "It Pays to Advertise."

PLAYED TO PERFECTION

Just the Right Cast Speeds a Play That Mr. Cohan Himself Might Be Content to Claim as His Own.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE, A farce in three acts. By Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett; at the Cohan Theatre.

Mary Grayson	Ruth Shepley
Johnson	Carl Thalman
Comtesse de Beaurien	Louise Drew
Rodney Martin	Grant Mitchell
Cyrus Martin	John W. Cope
Ambrose Peale	Will Deming
Marie	Cecile Bretone
William Smith	Harry Drisdale
Donald McChesney	W. J. Brady
Miss Barker	Vivian Rivers
Ellery Clark	Kenneth Hill
Charles Bronson	Sydney Seward

"Cohan & Harris Think 'It Pays to Advertise.'"

Thus hive run the heraldink notices of the new farce which came last evening to Cohan's Theatre, and in those two attended the first performance falls the pleasant task of reporting that it is not only a happy thought, but one of the happiest thoughts any producing house has had in a long time.

If the ordinary farce that finds its way to Broadway is to be amiably described as laughable, it becomes difficult to describe adequately the joyous response which greeted "It Pays to Advertise" at the New York production. Not often in the course of a season is it given to the first-nighters to roar so heartily, and the entertainment which has launched the new theatrical year of the Cohan forces sets a fun-making pace that will be hard to follow. This management is already beginning to be credited with a magic touch in fingering the heaps of submitted manuscripts, and when it comes to handling so prominent a piece of theatrical property as "It Pays to Advertise" the touch becomes as the touch of Midas.

The presumably happy authors are Walter Hackett and Roi Cooper Megrue, the same Mr. Megrue who wrote "Under Cover," but there are many ways in which the new work is of greater skill and shrewder workmanship than that engaging melodrama now playing at the Cort Theatre. It is just the sort of farce that Mr. Cohan himself might be well content to have written. Though it lacks altogether the exceptional distinction of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," its abundant fun is of the Cohan brand long familiar and perhaps best exemplified by "Broadway Jones." It is rich in the possession of something more than the gravy of the average run of farce, which is apt to leave the most hilarious a little sheepish. It is full of the touches that can be put into a play by a man who observes the little things and sees where they are twinkling. Its humor has something of that genuineness and substance which was found long ago in the work of the George Ade that wrote "The College Widow."

Business plays and successful business farces have been just around every corner for some seasons past, and this is not the first time that the dramatic values of a thoroughly advertising play have been put behind the footlights. "Broadway Jones" will keep coming to mind. But the new "farcical fact," to quote the programme, best realizes, from the point of view of hearty laughter, amusing are the uses of advertisement.

This business farce is staged in the household of the Soap King. He has so powerful a control over the soap output in the country that, as one of his opponents agrees usefully, "if he were to go busted, the whole country would go dirty." But what preys on the old man's mind is less the country's need for cleanliness than his own son's business. His reward for thinking his heir into the world of business is to have that promising young magnate launch an opposition soap which can be made for 3 cents a cake and which he loudly offers to sell to the world at 2 cents a cake—"Thirteen Soap—Unlucky for Dirt." So run the slogans, and, to the horror and astonishment of the conservative Soap King, the orders are enormous. They are so enormous that in the end he has to pay a staggering sum to buy his son out and the final curtain finds him converted at last to the gospel of advertising and enthusiastically explaining to a bewildered visitor that he always buys a certain kind of garter, not because of a weakness for it, but because its name is the only one he knows.

Perhaps part of the secret of the touch of Midas can be fathomed by observing the infinite pains that have been spent in finding just the right players for the roles in the Megrue-Hackett farce and by noting the evidence of care and inspiration in the rehearsals.

The whole company is good. If there is to be any picking and choosing, perhaps it should be said that Will Deming and John W. Cope, as Mr. Grayson and

BOSTON FORCES GIANTS OUT OF PENNANT LEAD---YANKEES LOSE TO RED SOX---TURF

MARQUARD RAILS IN BOX FOR GIANTS

Boston Clinches Victory Before "Rube" Is Supplanted by Fromme.

CUBS CLOSE ON NEW YORK

Chicago Gradually Regaining Lost Ground and Pennant Race Is Three-Cornered Now---Giants Are Home.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—John McGraw took another chance with "Rube" Marquard this afternoon, pitting his erstwhile famous side-wheeler against the Braves with the hope of getting back his lead in the pennant race, but Marquard was not equal to the task, not only being pounded for nine hits and six runs, but also forcing two Boston runners across the plate with his passes. Stallings's Pretenders, not only won the game, but took it handily, 8 to 4. Bill James toying with the Giants almost as he chose and holding them to their hits, not one of which was registered until the home club had piled up its 6-to-1 lead against Marquard in four innings of the final match.

Of yesterday's official attendance of 74,162 more than 17,000 turned out today to see the Braves take the National League lead again and for the third time within a week. There was meaning when the Giants got three men on bases in the first inning and with nobody out, but confidence came back when James refused to allow a hit, and the Giants' only run was scored because of a passed ball. Then Marquard started badly, also, and he kept going so. First he gave three bases on balls to fill in with a hit, the last pass forcing a Boston runner home with a tying run in Boston's half of the opening inning.

In the second session Boston reached him for three hits and another score. In the fourth, when Doyle had started things going to the bad with a throw past first base, the Braves put in three timely singles against Marquard which, with two runs forced in by a base on balls, put the game away beyond redemption.

Aside from Marquard and the fact that they could not hit James, the Giants have not all been at their best. There was reason for the big defeat and never for a moment did he appear to be in old-time shape. As for James, his work was gilt-edged after a wobbly first inning and perfect support provided for him was splendid throughout.

Fromme and Wiltse took a late turn at flinging for the Giants, but each was hit by the same team, which put in at least one run in every batting session. Every member of the home squad figured in the fusillade against the Giants' boxmen except Schmidt, while the hits for the visitors were scattered being a double by Smart, a double by Burns, and a three-bagger by Larry Doyle. Only two of these, however, counted toward the Giants' scant total of runs.

Although the Giants filled up the bases from any one was out in the first inning, they scored only one run, and then without a semblance of a hit. Big Bill James started away badly for the Braves, passing Snodgrass and Doyle, and then fielding Burns's bunt too late to force Snodgrass at third. There was a great chance to break up the game, but Fletcher's offering was a fly to Evers, and when Murray tapped the ball to James Snodgrass was tossed back to the plate by the pitcher. A passed ball on which Doyle scored, Grant winding up the champions' weak threat after they had gone out to Moran. The Braves then went in to tie the score, and they were like lightning in their opportunities. Schmidt opened with a single, Marquard passed Moran and Whitted, and Gowdy, batting for Catcher's turn, sent a sacrifice fly scoring Moran at third. Whitted was forced out at the bases, but Schmidt slammed one back at Marquard, who promptly forced Evers at at the plate. Smith worked Marquard to the limit and he also got his base, which forced in a run. Maranville then whipped out a beauty to center, but the ball traveled straight out to Snodgrass.

In the second Boston went ahead by one run. Gowdy got a hit to center and James sacrificed. Moran clipped a single to center, Snodgrass playing the ball poorly, and then throwing wide of the plate.

The Giants did nothing in the third, although Doyle, who walked, raced to third on Jackson's heavy pass to Schmidt. Fletcher was robbed of a triple to right field by the wind, which swung his drive foul, an easy chance to Maranville following. Smith and Maranville laced out singles in Boston's half, but both came after two were down. Snodgrass romping to the bank in left field and saving a brace of runs by a great catch.

With one out in the fourth, Grant was passed and so was Doyle. Bescher went in to bat for Merkle. McLean followed with a fly to Evers. Bescher, who had started for the second bag, was left caught before he could return to first base.

Boston went ahead 6 to 1 in the fourth. Doyle, on Moran's easy chance, threw past Snodgrass, who was then playing first base. Evers and Cather banged singles to left field for one run, and after Whitted had filled to Bescher Maranville filled the bases again by passing Schmidt, and followed suit by fanning Smith, which forced in another run. Maranville's single brought home two more, and that another pair was not forthcoming was because the wind pushed Gowdy's fly back so that Murray could catch it close to the high left-field fence.

In the fifth Doyle tripled to left, which was the Giants' first hit against James. Burns being passed, and Doyle scoring on a double steal. In the same inning against Fromme the Braves got the run back on James's double and a single by Connolly, who hit for Cather against the right-hand pitcher.

In the sixth Schmidt was hit and scored on a double by Gowdy, who later was left on first by a fine play by Burns on James's sharp hit to right. After the Giants had gone out in order in the seventh inning, George Wiltse took up the Giants' burden and held the Braves scoreless for the remainder of the game.

New York's run in the eighth inning came on Burns's double, Fletcher's out, and Murray's long drive to the top of the bank, where Connolly took the ball with one hand.

The Giants went home tonight to play Brooklyn, after receiving the biggest check in the history of the club for a road series. More than 91,000 witnessed the three games played here in two days. Scores:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Cather, lf	4	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	2	1	1	2	4
Burns, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Whitted, 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Gowdy, c	3	1	1	7	1
James, p	3	1	0	0	3
Totals	30	6	6	27	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snodgrass, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Maranville, ss	4	1	2	0	4
Smith, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Murray, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Grant, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Doyle, lf	3	1	1	1	0
McLean, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Merkle, 1b	1	0	0	6	0
Bescher, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	5	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	1
Tesreau, p	0	0	0	0	0
Fromme, p	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	34	2	4	27	11

*Batted for Marquard in fifth inning.
Batted for Fromme in seventh inning.
Batted for Wiltse in ninth inning.
Errors—James, Doyle.

Boston	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	6
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Three-base hits—Doyle, Burns. Two-base hits—Smith, Maranville, Gowdy, Burns. Sacrifice flies—Gowdy, Moran. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher and Smith. Stolen bases—Burns, Doyle. Double play—Evers and Schmidt; Smith and Schmidt. Bases on balls—Off James, 4; off Marquard, 3; off Fromme, 4 in two innings; off Wiltse, 2 in two innings. First base on error—Boston. Left on bases—Boston, 11; New York, 7. Hit by pitcher—By James, 1 (Merkle). Passed ball—Gowdy. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

MAYOR SCORES SNODGRASS.

Mayor Curley Writes to President Tener of Player's Misconduct.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Mayor Curley today addressed a letter to John K. Tener, President of the National League, demanding that Fred Snodgrass, outfielder of the New York Giants, be punished for an alleged "flagrant and unwarranted insult to the public" at one of yesterday's games here. The Mayor also asked that the umpires, Klem and Emslie, be censured for refusal to comply with his demand, made during the game, that Snodgrass be removed.

Derisive gestures by Snodgrass during a controversy with Pitcher Ryan of the Boston team are said to have constituted the "insult" alleged by the Mayor.

BROOKLYN LOSES AGAIN.

Philadelphia Makes a Clean Sweep of Series with Tailenders.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Philadelphia made a clean sweep of the series with Brooklyn by winning today's game. The score was 7 to 6. Reulbach was hit hard in only one inning, but in the seventh the home team won the game on two passes, a double by Magee, a sacrifice fly and an error by Cutshaw. The score:

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob't, 3b	5	1	1	1	1
Byrne, ss	4	1	1	3	0
Magee, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Oh'm, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Irelan, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
Stuart, cf	4	0	0	3	1
Martin, c	3	2	2	0	0
Dooin, c	1	0	0	1	0
Mayer, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	36	7	7	27	6

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ton, cf	5	0	0	3	0
D'bert, 1b	5	2	3	11	1
St'ge, rf	5	2	2	2	0
Wheat, lf	3	2	2	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	2	0	4
Getz, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
Ell'tt, ss	4	0	1	2	3
McC'y, c	4	0	1	8	0
R'bach, p	3	0	0	0	5
*Fischer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	12	29	17

*Batted for Reulbach in ninth inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, Irelan, Martin.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	7
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	6

Two-base hits—Doom, Magee. Three-base hit—Wheat. Sacrifice flies—Martin, Stuart, Irelan. Stolen bases—Wheat, Magee. Double plays—Stengel and McCarty; Daubert, Elberfeld, and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 1; off Mayer, 1; off Fischer, 1. Struck out—By Reulbach, 2; by Mayer, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Moran, Quigley and Eason.

Cubs Closing on the Giants.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—A batting rally started by Good in the tenth inning, coupled with his daring base running, when he scored from second base on a short single to right, gave Chicago a 4 to 3 victory over Cincinnati in the last game of the visitors' long season this season. The locals bunched hits off Douglass and took an early lead over the visitors, but Cincinnati's wildness enabled Cincinnati to tie the count.

After each pitcher was relieved the game became a pitcher's battle between Aines and Schneider, with the latter having all the best of the argument. The fielding of Groh, Kellogg, and Zimmerman was a feature. Chicago is now near the league leaders, being only three games behind the Giants. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Dan'ls, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Tw'by, lf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Hart'r, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Groh, 2b	5	0	2	3	1	0
Nleb'r, 3b	4	0	0	3	4	0
Miller, rf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Kel'y, 1b	5	1	1	11	0	0
Gonz's, c	3	1	0	4	2	0
Doug's, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aines, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total	41	2	6	25	10	0

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Mag'l, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	0
Harts'l, lf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Cook, rf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Mara'a, cf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Mul'n, 1b	4	1	1	16	0	0
P'k'p, ss	4	1	1	4	5	0
Nu'ts'n, c	4	0	2	1	4	0
Ruth, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Sweeney	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Daley	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tr'dale, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0
War'p, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	34	5	9	27	13	0

*Batted for Douglass in the fourth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Ruether in fourth inning.
Errors—Groh, Gonzales, Corridan, Archer.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hit—Schulte. Hits—Off Douglass, 6 in 3 innings; off Aines, 5 in 6 1-3 innings; off Ruether, 3 in 4 innings; off Zabel, 4 in 6 innings. Sacrifice hits—Niehoff, Daniels, Archer, Saier. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Stolen bases—Kellogg, Douglass, Daniels, Sweeney, Twombly. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Zabel, 1; off Ames, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, (Douglass.) Struck out—By Lavender, 1; by Ames, 4; by Zabel, 1. Passed ball—Gonsales. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	15	20	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	9	18	4

Batteries—Mallory and Tyler; Morrison and Erwin.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	10	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

(Called by agreement.)

Batteries—Bruck and Tyler; Russell and Kane.

AT PROVIDENCE—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	6	8	2
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0

Batteries—Lee and Wheat; Cooper and J. Onslow.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	1
Providence	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	12	1

Batteries—Maitrom and Heckinger; Pays and Kocher.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	2
Rochester	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	10	13	1

Batteries—Herbert and Kelly; Hoff, Upham, and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	6	3
Buffalo	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	10	2	

Batteries—Dale and J. Smith; Fullenwelder and Lalonge.

New York State League.

At Troy—Utica, 11; Troy, 0.
At Scranton—Binghamton, 11; Scranton, 1.
At Wilkes Barre—Elmira, 7; Wilkes Barre, 2.
Syracuse at Albany, postponed.

Eastern Association

At Pittsfield—Hartford, 1; Pittsfield, 6. (Eleven innings.)
At New Haven—New Haven, 5; New London, 2.

New England League.

Haverhill at Lawrence, game played Sept. 2. Manchester at Lowell, postponed; grandstand destroyed by fire.
Lynn at Worcester, postponed; cold weather.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Columbus, 4; Cleveland, 3. Cleveland, 7; Columbus, 6.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Kansas City, 3.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 5. (Ten innings.)

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 1; Nashville, 0.
At Atlanta—Mobile, 5; Atlanta, 1. Mobile, 4; Atlanta, 1.
At Memphis—Montgomery, 8; Memphis, 1. Montgomery, 5; Memphis, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Chattanooga, 2. Chattanooga, 6; New Orleans, 1.

Virginia League.

At Norfolk—Norfolk, 6; Portsmouth, 0.
At Roanoke—Roanoke, 2; Newport News, 1.
At Petersburg—Richmond, 6; Petersburg, 1.

RAY FISHER TOSSES GAME TO RED SOX

Yankee Pitcher's Passes in the Eighth Inning Cause His Downfall.

There is nothing mean about Ray Fisher, the Yankee pitcher. He has a heart as big and as generous as Santa Claus. In the eight inning of the game between the Yankees and the Red Sox, up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, Fisher, with the bases full, gave Harry Hooper a base on balls and forced Hobitzel over the plate with the run which won the game for Boston by a score of 6 to 5. That's just how kind-hearted Fisher is.

Any time the Yankees get a big lead in the first inning, that doesn't mean, as you might suppose, that they are about to win a ball game. A big lead for them lately is usually the sign that the Yanks are going to lose. That's just what transpired yesterday.

The Yankees got all their five runs in the first cradle out of the box by pounding the pitching of Vean Gregg, the former Clevelander, so hard that the southpaw was driven to cover. He was succeeded by "Long" Shore, who was once signed by the Giants and later went to Jack Dunn's Baltimore club.

Shore is built like a bamboo fish pole, only thinner. He's so narrow that he doesn't even make a shadow. Cy Falkenberg, Slim Sallee, and Slowpoke Wellmann are all fat compared with this fellow Shore. The ways can have a lot of fun with his name. Yesterday, when one of the Yankees touched Shore, somebody said he must have felt just like old Chris Columbus, whose statue is up in the Circle.

Shore went to the pitching hillock with one out in the first inning, and the Yanks had acquired the habit of hitting Gregg and they couldn't stop until a couple of two-baggers were batted out of Shore's system. After the first inning he was as tight as a miser.

Hooper's single, a walk to Speaker, and Duffy Lewis's home run gave the Sox three runs at the start. The Yanks came back with five. Hartzell's double, Cook's single, and Aragon's pass filled the bases. Mullen's double scored two and then Shore succeeded Gregg. "Peck's" triple scored Mullen and Aragon and "Peck" counted on Nunamaker's double.

The batting combination of "Hobby" and Janvrin failed to run in the fourth and another in the sixth. Henrikson's pinch hit scoring this later run, which tied the score.

In the eighth Fisher intentionally passed Hooper to get at Shore, but he fooled him with an infield single. This filled the bases and a pass to Hooper decided the issue. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf	4	2	2	5	0	0
Scott, ss	4	0	0	2	2	0
Speker, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Lewis, lf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	5	1	2	10	1	0
Janvrin, 2b	5	1	2	1	4	0
Gard'r, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Thomas, c	4	0	1	6	0	0
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p	4	0	1	0	4	0
Carrigan, c	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Hend'k'n	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	39	6	11	27	13	0

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Mais'l, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	0
Harts'l, lf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Cook, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Mara'a, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Mul'n, 1b	4	1	1	16	0	0
P'k'p, ss	4	1	1	1	4	0
Nu'ts'n, c	4	0	2	1	4	0
Ruth, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Sweeney	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Daley	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tr'dale, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0
War'p, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	34	5	9	27	12	0

*Batted for Thomas in sixth inning.
†Batted for Boone in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.

Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	6
New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Two-base hits—Janvrin, Hartzell, Mullen, Nunamaker. Three-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Hartzell. Home run—Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Aragon, Janvrin. Stolen base—Janvrin. Sacrifice fly—Nunamaker, Janvrin. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New York, 8. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Unassisted; Scott, Janvrin and Hoblitzel. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 1; off Shore, 3; off Fisher, 3. Struck out—By Shore, 6; by Fisher, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Shore, (Aragon.) Wild pitch—Shore. Passed ball—Gregg. Time of one-third inning; off Shore, 6 in eight and two-thirds innings; off Fisher, 12 in eight innings; off Warhop, 1 in one inning. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Athletics Make Johnson Quit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Washington and Philadelphia divided a doubleheader today, the home team taking the first game 2 to 0 and the visitors taking the second 9 to 4. Shaw shut out the Athletics in the first game. He allowed more hits than Bush, but was good in the pinches, and was aided by three fast double plays. Washington scored a run in the first inning on Milan's triple and a single and another in the seventh on Mitchell's triple and a sacrifice fly. Philadelphia drove Walter Johnson from the box in the fourth inning of the second game, twelve hits having been made off his delivery. Score:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ller, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Milan, cf	2	1	1	1	0
Gr'ill, lf	3	0	0	2	0
M'chl, lf	3	1	1	0	0
M'gan, 2b	2	0	0	3	7
Str'k, c	3	0	0	3	1
Henry, c	2	0	0	2	0
McB'e, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Shaw, p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	25	2	5	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Col's, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
B'ker, c	3	0	1	6	1
Bush, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Barry, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
Strunk, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Bush, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	0	9	24	9

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Baker, Collins, Gandil. Moeller. Three-base hits—Milan, Mitchell. Sacrifice fly—Morgan. Stolen base—Murphy. Double plays—Baker, Collins, and McInnis; Foster, Unassisted; Morgan, McBride, and Gandil; McBride, Morgan, and Gandil. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 3. First base on balls—Off Bush, 1; off Shaw, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Bush, (Moeller.) Struck out—By Bush, 3; by Shaw, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Oldr'g, lf	5	1	2	1	0
Collins, 3b	5	1	3	3	0
Baker, 3b	5	1	2	0	0
McI's, 1b	5	0	2	10	0
Str'k, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Barry, ss	4	1	1	3	6
Schang, c	4	0	1	6	0
W'Kelf, p	4	1	1	0	0
Total	40	6	16	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ller, cf	5	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Milan, cf	3	1	2	2	0
Gr'ill, lf	4	0	0	3	0
M'ch'l, lf	3	1	1	1	0
M'gan, 2b	3	0	0	5	4
Henry, c	1	0	0	2	1
W'ser, ss	3	0	0	2	5
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	0
McB's, ss	3	1	2	3	5
J'nson, p	1	0	0	1	1
Harper, p	1	0	0	0	0
Stev's, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Acosta	1	0	1	0	0
†A'smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	10	27	18

*Batted for Harper in eighth inning.
†Batted for Stevens in ninth inning.
Errors—Barry, Morgan. (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4

Two-base hits—Strunk, Baker. Hits—Off Johnson, 12 in three and one-third innings; off Harper, 1 in three and two-thirds innings; off Stevens, 6 in two innings. Stolen bases—Oldring, Foster. Double plays—Barry and McInnis; Foster and Morgan; Morgan, McBride, and Gandil. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off Wyckoff, 5; off Stevens, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Harper, (Barry.) Struck out—By Wyckoff, 3; by Johnson, 2; by Harper, 1. Wild pitches—Wyckoff, 2; Harper. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Oldham Puzzles White Sox.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—"Rube" Oldham, a recruit southpaw, pitched Detroit to a 5-to-1 victory over Chicago today. Except for Hich's remarkable fielding, the game was listless. The day was cold, and the smallest crowd of the season watched the athletes perform. Neither team scored after the second inning. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	2	0	1	4
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	2	3
Cobb, cf	4	0	1	1	0
C'ford, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Hich, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Burns, 2b	3	0	2	1	1
M'rty, 2b	2	0	2	0	0
St'ge, c	3	1	1	5	0
O'Ha'n, p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	30	3	9	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Wisw'r, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Daly, cf	4	0	0	0	0
F'nler, 1b	4	0	2	13	1
Schalk, c	4	1	1	6	1
Roth, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Bl'h'n, 2b	3	0	0	2	7
Breton, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Cicotte, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	32	1	4	24	15

Error—Breton.

Detroit	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Three-base hit—Burns. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Sacrifice flies—Schalk, Daly. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 9. Bases on balls—Oldham. Hit by pitcher—By Oldham, (Roth.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; by Oldham, 4. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Dineen.

Federal Rumors Busy Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The Chicago Federals have made an offer to Grover Loudermilk and Hank Severeid, the pitcher and catcher sold by the Louisville Association Club to the St. Louis Americans, according to a dispatch from Indianapolis. The players have not accepted, but are considering the offer, says the story.

BASEBALL TODAY. Washington Park. Tip Tops vs. St. Louis Feds. 3:30 P. M.—Advt.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
No Raise in Prices Here!
Already Busy on High Shoes
All Rubber Sole Shoes Reduced
$5.00 Dark Mahogany Oxfords, now $2.97
$2 White Canvas, now $1.35
New Fall Russets
Dark Mahogany
$2.97, $3.98, $4.85
Worth $6 and $7
Flat English
Lasts
Styles You Can't Get Elsewhere

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 8; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
(Ten innings.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh
(Postponed; cold weather.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 6; New York, 5.
Detroit, 5; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 0
Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 12; Pittsburgh, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 15; Baltimore, 9.
Jersey City, 1; Baltimore, 0.
Newark, 5; Providence, 4.
Providence, 5; Newark, 2.
Rochester, 14; Toronto, 4.
Buffalo, 5; Montreal, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	69	53	.566
New York	68	54	.557
Chicago	66	59	.539
St. Louis	57	62	.479
Philadelphia	57	63	.467
Pittsburgh	57	66	.463
Cincinnati	56	70	.444
Brooklyn	55	69	.443

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	85	44	.659
Boston	70	61	.598
Washington	65	66	.496
Detroit	67	69	.515
Chicago	63	66	.489
New York	58	71	.450
St. Louis	57	71	.445
Cleveland	42	87	.325

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	70	55	.560
Chicago	69	56	.552
Brooklyn	65	58	.528
Baltimore	63	58	.521
Buffalo	62	61	.504
St. Louis	58	60	.489
Kansas City	60	65	.480
Pittsburgh	49	78	.401

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF---TENNIS

PRINCETON PUTS YALE OUT OF GOLF

Intercollegiate Champions Beaten by Small Margin—Harvard Downs Penn.

A surprise was sprung in the matches for the intercollegiate title yesterday at the Garden City Golf Club when Yale, for nine successive years the champion, had to bow to Princeton by 5 matches to 4. Meanwhile Harvard literally smeared Pennsylvania, 8 points to 1.

When Yale took two out of the three four-ball matches in the morning it looked as if the Blue would stand a fine chance to make it the twelfth time that university has been represented in the final match. However, the only two singles that Yale could gather in were those in which W. H. Gardner, 2d, the Eli Captain, and R. de Z. Pierce came out ahead. Gardner took the measure of J. B. Rose, the Princeton leader, by 3 and 2, while Pierce's victim was R. B. Fay, 3 and 1.

As the result of yesterday's matches Princeton and Harvard will fight it out today for the team championship, four-ball matches being scheduled for the morning and singles in the afternoon.

The feature match of the afternoon between Pennsylvania and Harvard was that which brought together the respective Captains, Clement B. Webster, Jr., and Edward P. Allis, 3d. Webster played finely in the early round, going at about a 75 clip, but later his old difficulty with wood developed, while Allis on the outward journey played golf worthy of any champion. At not even a single hole did he require more than par figures. His tee shot, borne to the left into the rough by the strong wind, was superbly recovered on the second. He did not miss a putt in the round. It was perfect golf. The summary:

FOUR-BALL.

PENNSYLVANIA.	HARVARD.
Webster-Townsend ..1	Allis-Hubbell 0
Lovett-Kennedy 0	Canan-Heyburn 1
Gay-Hemphill 0	Baker-Griffith 1
Total.....1	Total.....2

Match Play Summary.—Webster and Townsend beat Allis and Hubbell, 3 and 2; Canan and Heyburn beat Lovett and Kennedy, 3 and 2; Baker and Griffith beat Gay and Hemphill, 6 and 5.

SINGLES.

PENNSYLVANIA.	HARVARD.
C. B. Webster, Jr...0	E. P. Allis, 3d.....1
R. E. Townsend..0	J. W. Hubbell.....1
Charles Lovett....0	W. Canan.....1
A. H. Kennedy, Jr..0	R. M. Baker, Jr.....1
James H. Gay.....0	S. P. Griffith.....1
John Hemphill 0	J. G. Heyburn.....1
Total.....0	Total.....6
Grand total.....1	Grand total 7

Match Play Summary.—Allis beat Webster, 3 and 4; Hubbell beat Townsend, 3 and 2; Canan beat Lovett, 3 and 4; Heyburn beat Hemphill, 5 and 4; Baker beat Kennedy, 5 and 3; Griffith beat Gay, 6 and 5.

FOUR-BALL.

YALE.	PRINCETON.
Gardner-Pierce 1	Peacock-Rose 0
Bush-Bredin 0	Washburn-Fay 1
Taylor-Gains 1	Barber-Lowrie 0
Total.....2	Total.....1

Match Play Summary.—Gardner and Pierce beat Peacock and Rose, 3 and 2; Washburn and Fay beat Bush and Bredin, 4 and 3; Taylor and Gains beat Barber and Lowrie, 4 and 3.

SINGLES.

YALE.	PRINCETON.
W. H. Gardner, 2d..1	J. B. Rose 0
R. de Z. Pierce.....1	R. B. Fay.....1
P. S. Bush 0	L. M. Washburn.....1
A. L. Bredin.....0	G. A. Peacock.....1
W. C. Taylor.....0	W. A. Barber, Jr....1
F. S. Gains.....0	W. A. Lowrie 1
Total.....2	Total.....4

Grand total.....6
Match Play Summary.—Gardner beat Rose, 3 and 2; Pierce beat Fay, 3 and 1; Washburn beat Bush, 1 up; Peacock beat Bredin, 4 and 1; Barber beat Taylor, 3 and 1; Lowrie beat Gains, 6 and 5.

Mickens Takes Golf Trophy.

A. Mickens defeated I. F. Megargee in the final round of the golf tournament at the Hiawatha Lodge, Corona, N. Y., last week. Dr. Johnson defeated W. Pinkus in the final round of the defeated eight. The tournament was for trophies presented by the Lodge management and by C. M. Levis of Philadelphia.

Thompson Wins Golf Marathon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Samuel E. Thompson won the golf marathon of the Ridge Country Club yesterday by covering the 2,930-yard course fifteen times in fifteen hours' play, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles, and a total of 135 holes. He stopped only twice for refreshments. Most of the rounds were completed under fifty strokes.

U. S. Soldier Best Pistol Marksman.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 8.—The twenty-fourth annual Sea Girt shooting tournament for the championship of New England and Middle Atlantic States came to a close to-day with the shooting of the pistol championship under the direction of the War Department and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. The pistol event was won by Lieut. W. B. Loughborough of the Third United States Infantry with the remarkable score of 731 out of a possible 840, and was shot in three stages, two seven-shot scores in each stage at a distance varying from 15 to 75 yards. Capt. John G. Dillon of Sixth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania, was second with 706; Lieut. Lee, Jr., United States Navy, was third with 673; Capt. Ralph Alderman, Second Infantry, District of Columbia National Guard, was fourth with 660; J. W. Hessian, New York Athletic Club, was fifth with 655, and Corp. C. E. Sampson, United States Marine Corps, was sixth with 648.

Kentuckian Wins Shooting Honor.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., carried off the honors in the principal events of the opening programme of the fifteenth Grand American Handicap shoot here today. He won the national amateur championship doubles with a score of 90 out of 100 and captured the national amateur championship in singles with a score of 99 out of a possible 100. In the doubles J. A. Hunter of Vancouver, Wash., finished second, breaking 89 targets. Thirty-five men from as many different States competed in the singles. In this event J. M. Barrett of Georgia and G. A. Behm of Pennsylvania tied for second place with a score of 89. C. O. Le Compte of Eminence, Ky., was the high professional with a score of 100.

Bloom Beats Harry Stone.

Harry Stone of New York, claimant of the welterweight championship, and challenger for the lightweight crown, made his first appearance in this country since his successful tour of Australia and England, in the feature bout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night, and struck a tartar in Phil Bloom of Brooklyn, who outpointed him in seven of the ten rounds, only two sessions going to Stone's credit. In the fourth and fifth rounds only did the New Yorker have the best of the engagement, and in the sixth he held the Brooklynite even. Stone weighed 137 pounds and Bloom 135. Stone delayed his fighting in every round, except the two which went on his side of the ledger, until ten seconds before the bell, and then he put loose with every punch he possessed. But he could not offset, with these belated rallies, the large number of points Bloom tallied in the earlier periods of the fighting. The first four rounds Bloom outboxed as well as outfought the New York man. He took all sorts of chances, and would not back away even after successive hard punches to the stomach. Stone played for the wind throughout, but his execution was not forceful enough to stop the sturdy Bloom.

After being severely punished for seven rounds in his scheduled ten-round bout with Dummy Martin of New York Phil Dickson quit in the eighth round, thoroughly subdued. In the opening contest Jem Mace of Brooklyn knocked out Willie Ryder of the same place in the fifth session.

Reich Boxes McKay Tonight.

Returning to the ring after a rest of two months, Al Reich, the former amateur heavyweight champion boxer of the United States, will take on Fred McKay, a Canadian heavyweight, in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Athletic Club tonight. Reich hopes to knock out his opponent, as he is looking for bouts in the near future with Battling Levinsky and Gunboat Smith. None of Reich's fights since he became a "pro." have gone the limit. McKay went the limit with Battling Levinsky and made a good impression in that bout. Reich is considered to be the more clever of the two, but to offset this advantage McKay possesses greater experience. Both men can hit hard, and the chances are that the bout will be a knockout for either man. If Reich wins by the knockout route, a match between him and Levinsky or Gunboat Smith is assured for the middle or the latter part of this month.

Mike Makin and Johnny Harvey, the Harlem lightweight, will box in the semi-final bout of the evening.

FRANK DEARBORN DIES.

Auto Driver Injured at Brighton Beach Races Unconscious to End.

Frank Dearborn, the automobile driver who was injured in the races at Brighton Beach on Saturday, died late last night at the Coney Island Hospital, where he was taken after the accident. Dearborn, whose skull was fractured when his car crushed into the fence near the end of the fifty-mile race, did not recover consciousness. His wife, who was at the race track at the time of the accident, was at the bedside of her husband when he died. She did not leave the hospital from the time of the accident until the end came. She will take the body to Boston today for burial, which will take place from the home of the dead driver's mother.

Dearborn was thirty-two years of age and resided at 326 Freeman Street, Long Island City. For eight years he was a prominent factor in automobile races. His first appearance as a driver was in the first Brighton Beach twenty-four-hour race about eight years ago, when he was at the wheel of an Acme car. He drove Sterns and Fiat cars in short distance races in the following Summer.

It was on the Fairmount Park road race two years later that he joined the ranks of the prominent professional drivers, when he finished second to George H. Robertson in an Acme. He abandoned racing for a time, but later went to California and drove a Fiat car in the Western road races for Mr. Hewlett. For two years Dearborn had charge of the assembling room of the Fiat and then filled the same position for one year with the Ford Company.

In the Elgin road race two years ago he drove a Stutz car for William Ziegler, Jr., which was his last appearance in a race before driving the Peugeot car at Brighton Beach which resulted in his death.

Dearborn married Miss Millie Irwin, daughter of a hotel keeper at St. Augustine, Fla., about six years ago. Mrs. Dearborn, after the funeral, will return to Florida and make her home with her father.

Harold McCarthy, who was injured with Dearborn while acting as his mechanician, is improving and will probably recover.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF.

Eighty-three Entries for Tournament at Nassau C. C. Next Week.

Eighty-three entries have been received by Secretary John Reid, Jr., of the United States Golf Association for the twentieth national women's golf championship, which will be decided next week on the links of the Nassau Country Club, near Glen Cove, L. I. There are no English or Canadian entrants this year owing to the war in Europe. The consequent inability of Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, the English player who won the honor at Wilmington, Del., last year, to defend the title is very generally regretted.

The field, however, promises to be thoroughly representative. Several former holders of the national as well as the metropolitan title are among those who will endeavor to capture the undefended championship. Among these are the Misses Margaret and Harriet Curtis of Essex County, N. J.; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brookhaven, Conn.; Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion, Penn.; Miss Marion Hollins and Miss L. B. Hyde of this city, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Mrs. E. H. Fitler, and Mrs. Caleb F. Rorer, all of Philadelphia.

The West will be represented by Mrs. D. R. Calcoun and Mrs. E. H. Stoneman of St. Louis; Mrs. Lapham, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. L. W. Mida, Jackson Park, Ill., and Miss L. Swabacker and Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravisioe, Ill. New England is sending a strong contingent, which includes Miss Fanny C. Osgood and Miss L. A. Wells of the Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; Miss E. Vose Dillon, Oakley, Mass.; Mrs. E. F. Barrows, Portland, Me., and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C., will be represented by Mrs. C. L. Fairley and Miss L. E. Lacey.

The programme calls for an eighteen-hole qualifying round of medal play, in which thirty-two are to qualify next Monday. During the remainder of the week one match-play round of eighteen holes will be decided each day, and the final is set for Saturday, Sept. 19.

The list of entries and the pairings for the qualifying round follow:

Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau Country Club, and Mrs. Ralph M. Hammer, Flushing C. C.; Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket Club ,and Miss B. W. Allen, Oakley C. C.; Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Massachusetts C. C., and Mrs. C. H. Tuke, Montclair C. C.; Mrs. B. L. Winchell, Philadelphia C. C., and Miss Grace Semple, St. Louis C. C.; Miss M. A. Irving, Richmond County C. C., and Miss Ruth Roberts, Flushing C. C.; Mrs. C. C. Barden, Fox Hills, and Mrs. C. L. Green Hall, Hollywood G. C.; Miss H. Ethel Maule, Merion Cricket Club, and Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Club; Miss Louise H. Krug, Shawnee C. C., and Mrs. Thurston Wright, Allegheny C. C.; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook C. C., and Miss Ethel M. Campbell, Overbrook G. C.; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl C. C., and Miss Anna Sands, Piping Rock; Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau C. C., and Miss Fanny C. Osgood, the Country Club; Miss Lucy B. Hyde, South Shore Field Club, and Miss Bertha A. Stratton, Cranford G. C.

Mrs. G. D. Geddes, Nassau C. C., and Mrs. E. H. Sheet, St. Louis C. C.; Mrs. H. K. Stockton, Plainfield C. C., and Mrs. E. Vogelsang, Bellport G. C.; Miss Julie Brit, Essex County C. C., and Mrs. Lapham, San Antonio C. C.; Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood C. C., Mrs. Ellen F. Barrows, Portland C. C., and Miss Alexa Sterling, Atlanta A. C.; Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview C. C., and Miss Edith N. Shiff, Flushing C. C.; Mrs. Sydney Weil, Fairview C. C., and Mrs. C. Runyon, Jr., Nassau C. C.; Mrs. L. W. Mida, Jackson Park G. C., and Mrs. Mary Harris, Century C. C.

Miss Louise B. Elkins, Oakmont G. C., and Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford G. C.; Miss Marjorie Plympton, Flushing C. C., and Miss Louise R. Lacey, Chevy Chase; Miss G. C. Robertson, Bellport G. C., and Mrs. J. L. Davis, Nassau C. C.; Mrs. E. M. Daly, Oakley C. C., and Mrs. Samuel Hersog, Fairview G. C.; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford G. C., and Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau C. C.; Miss Louise Swabacker, Ravisloe C. C., and Mrs. J. R. Alexander, Jr., Piping Rock; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Dunwoodie C. C., and Mrs. C. M. Fair, Nassau C. C.; Mrs. C. E. Putnam, Shinnecock Hills G. C., and Mrs. E. Hutchinson, Bellport G. C.; Mrs. David R. Calhoun, St. Louis C. C., and Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock; Mrs. Alston Shoaf, Englewood C. C., and Mrs. E. B. Beyer, Century C. C.; Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond County C. C., and Mrs. William C. Beaman, Richmond County C. C.; Miss Louise A. Wells, the County Club, Mass.

Police Prevent "Bike" Record.

Interference by the police in towns through which they were forced to pass probably prevented Benjamin and John Boyce, members of the Century Road Club, from making a new record for travel by bicycle from New York to Boston. The two riders left New York at noon on Saturday. While riding through New Rochelle that night the lamp on the wheel of one of the Boyce brothers went out, and a short time later they were placed under arrest by a policeman and forced to put up a bond to guarantee their appearance in court. This delayed them over an hour. They got into trouble again with the police of Worcester, Mass., when they left their bicycles at the curb to go into a lunchroom and get something to eat. They were arrested for obstructing traffic, and were taken before a Magistrate immediately and fined. This second interference by the police held back the boys so that they decided to give up their attempt to make a new record. They were far ahead of the old record at Worcester.

Cyclists Ride from Albany.

Six members of the Century Road Club early yesterday morning completed a bicycle tour from Albany to New York. The riders went to Albany by boat on Saturday, and started back to New York from there on Sunday. The first day they only got as far as Chester, Mass., a distance of sixty-three miles. They were forced to stop here because of a rainstorm. From that place the riders made a continuous ride to New York, where they arrived at 1 A. M. on Tuesday, after passing through Springfield, Meriden, New Haven, and Bridgeport. Those who went on the tour were Sylvain Segal, J. K. Walters, Isadore Taub, W. D. Winquist, Robert Wolfson, and Edward Jensen.

HARD CONTESTS ON MORRISTOWN COURTS

Many Matches in Women's New Jersey Championship Tourney Reach Three Sets.

Women tennis players were out in force yesterday on the courts of the Morristown Field Club at Morristown, N. J., to compete for the singles championship of New Jersey, and a number of interesting matches were witnessed. Several players are competing at New Rochelle, including Miss Marie Wagner, the indoor national champion, and it is expected that they will be on hand today in order to qualify for the later rounds of the tournament.

Miss Gertrude Della Torre of the West Side Tennis Club scored a double victory. In the first round, after a hard contest, she defeated Miss M. Irving at 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, and followed this with a victory over Miss Adele Cragin in the second round by the score of 6—4, 6—1. In the first match Miss Irving surprised her opponent with her speed and accuracy, but Miss Torre recovered in the next two sets and won.

The defeat of Mrs. Robert Le Roy was somewhat unexpected, but her vanquisher, Miss A. Carrington, was at the top of her game and played an excellent net game. Mrs. C. N. Beard, a former New Jersey State champion, showed her best form in defeating Miss Margaret Pierson in straight sets. The first went to deuce and the second was decided in straight games.

Mrs. C. N. Beard and Mrs. C. Cassebeer surprised Mrs. J. H. McLean and Mrs. P. W. Ford in the first round of the doubles with a straight set victory. Their second match with Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Della Torre was unfinished. The summary:

New Jersey State Championship, Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss E. Bacot by default; Miss Jane Rowson defeated Miss E. Zietz by default; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss M. Irving, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Miss Margaret Pierson, 6—2, 6—2; Miss A. Carrington defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Villeaudeau by default; Miss F. Schofield defeated Mrs. C. Cassebeer, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. E. A. Pope defeated Miss Yvonne Stemmler, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round—Miss Jane Rowson defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. A. D. Hammond, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Margaret Truber defeated Mrs. A. D. Hammond by default; Miss Grace Valentine defeated Miss Emma Gill by default; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Dorothy Fitzgerald, 6—1, 8—1; Miss E. Gotthell defeated Miss H. Kirkland, 6—4, 6—4; Miss 12—10; Mrs. W. W. Swann defeated Miss Margaret Grove by default.

Second Round—Miss Jean Watson defeated Miss Hoen, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Dorothy Cowand defeated Mrs. R. E. Hiscoe, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Grace Bashine, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss Ethel Walbridge, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Bethlehem Tennis Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Sept. 8.—A large crowd followed with keen interest the various matches of the September handicap tennis tournament on the Bethlehem courts, which was concluded today. E. R. Thomas, (15,) St. Louis, was the winner of the men's singles, defeating George Burrow, (scratch,) Westfield, N. J., in the finals, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2. The ladies' singles were won by Miss Marian Abbe, (plus 15,) Springfield, who beat Miss Julia Moon, (plus 30,) New York, 6—4, 6—2. Burrows, Brookline, and Thomas, (15,) was the men's doubles from B. and A. Janes, (scratch,) Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. Geddes Burrow, (scratch,) Newton, the mixed doubles from Norman Vause, Brooklyn, and Miss Helen Poor, (plus 30.)

Austin Captures Tennis Title.

The Cragmere Tennis Club completed the 1914 tournament for the club championship on its courts at Mahway, N. J., on Labor Day. David Austin won the final round from Charles G. Vogell by the score of 6—3, 6—2. In the semi-final round, Vogell defeated E. D. Hotchkiss, 6—2, 6—2, and Austin defeated A. Bevier, 6—1 and 7—5.

Walthour Favorite in Tonight's Race

The annual motor-paced classic, the international championship, will be run tonight at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. The race will be the final heat at fifty miles between the pick of the pace followers. It is the richest stake of the year and carries with it $2,110 in prize money. The riders who qualified for the final heat tonight are Bobby Walthour, Clarence Carmen, Jimmy Moran, Vinzinzo Madonas, Menus, Bedell, and George Wiley. In the drawing for pacemakers, Madonna drew the favorite, Charley Stein, which advantage gives him a good chance to be up with the front once all the way. The fact that Walthour broke all records for the distance in the second heat of the race makes him a natural choice to win the title. Walthour will be paced by Charley Turville. Carmen, the second choice in the race, will follow M. Nazzo, who was brought here by the French champion Didier. The other riders and their pace followers are as follows: Wiley-Rudeen, Bedell-Hunter, and Moran-Morin.

MORE TENNIS REVERSALS.

Harrison and Card Defeat Rosenbaum and Baggs at New Rochelle.

Competition in the tennis tournament of the New Rochelle Tennis Club at New Rochelle has been productive of many surprising results, and yesterday proved no exception to the rule, when the biggest upset of the tournament was recorded. Dr. William Rosenbaum and Frederick C. Baggs, who were regarded as almost certain winner of the doubles tournament, were defeated in straight sets by T. W. Harrington and C. Card at 6—4, 6—2. The result was entirely unexpected, and the combination play of the winning team was largely responsible for the defeat of the cracks, who apparently never reached their opponents too lightly in the first set, and were unable to recover their form in the second.

One of the best matches of the day was also in the doubles in which E. J. Fixman and W. Granger defeated T. L. Kerr and G. Maxey two sets to one by the score of 7—5, 5—7, 9—7. The contest was long drawn out and in the final set both pairs were twice within a point of winning the match before Fixman and Granger scored the necessary point.

Miss Marie Wagner, indoor national champion, won two matches in the women's singles, defeating Miss Dorothy Fitzgerald and Miss Grace Basbine, respectively, in straight sets, while Miss Eleanor Coward, the sixteen-year-old Bronxschoolgirl, triumphed over Mrs. F. B. Guest and Mrs. R. H. Hiscoe, the latter forced the young girl to three hard sets. The summary:

Quaker Ridge Cup; Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—J. H. Steinkamp defeated Leon Cawley, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Ingo Hartmann, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4; R. E. Rogers defeated R. C. Rand, 6—4, 6—2.

Fifth Round—W. S. Andrews defeated E. J. Fixman, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—A. Schinman and J. MacDonald defeated F. B. Guest and E. Guest, by default; Floyd Smith and G. L. Watteson defeated T. F. Brack and Dr. J. J. Sinnott, by default; Abraham Bassford and J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated E. Hendrick and partner, by default.

Second Round—D. Burrell and Thomas Ryan defeated H. A. Woodman and J. B. Martin, by default; H. J. Husted and C. Cadnall defeated Louis Graves and partner, by default; E. J. Fixman and W. Granger defeated Harold Ghrochmortes and partner, by default; T. L. Kerr and G. Maxey defeated L. Harris and L. Schlesinger, by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum and Frederick C. Baggs defeated J. G. Mackay and K. Collins, by default; J. T. Harrison and C. Card defeated F. Hubbard, Jr., and O. Enrich, 6—1, 6—4; F. T. Hunter and L. Ostendorf defeated G. Keogh and L. Palen, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round—E. J. Fixman and W. Granger defeated T. L. Kerr and G. Maxey, 7—5, 5—7, 9—7; J. T. Harrison and C. Card defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Frederick C. Baggs, 6—4, 6—2.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Eleanor Coward defeated Mrs. F. B. Guest, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Margaret Truber defeated Mrs. A. D. Hammond by default; Miss Grace Valentine defeated Miss Emma Gill by default; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Dorothy Fitzgerald, 6—1, 8—1; Miss E. Gotthell defeated Miss H. Kirkland, 6—4, 6—4; Miss 12—10; Mrs. W. W. Swann defeated Miss Margaret Grove by default.

Second Round—Miss Jean Watson defeated Miss Hoen, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Dorothy Cowand defeated Mrs. R. E. Hiscoe, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Grace Basbine, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss Ethel Walbridge, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline ..... Sept. 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru ..... Sept. 10
Yahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..Sept. 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... Sept. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Nat Gray..Sept. 17
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Sept. 18

EDUCATION NOTES.

The examination for promotion licenses in the several subjects will take place Sept. 10, and not Sept. 14, as was announced.

Registration at certain of the evening high schools will not be extended to two weeks, as previously announced, but will be limited to the week of Sept. 14. The Board of Superintendents acted favorably on this proposition, but it was found that a suspension of the by-laws by the Board of Education was necessary to effect the change.

The Director of Drawing, Frank H. Colline, has proposed that special classes be established in evening schools for the instruction in drawing of class teachers, and that a sum sufficient to carry out this proposition be inserted in the budget for 1915.

The Board of Superintendents has designated fifteen schools for the experimental classes in violin playing after school hours, as planned by the Board of Education.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...5:34|Sun sets...6:21|Moon rises...8:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:22 10:36	4:06 4:38
Governors Island..	10:44 10:50	4:42 5:08
Hell Gate	12:04 12:46	6:22 7:04

Arrived—Tuesday, Sept. 8.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Arno, Liverpool, Aug. 28.
SS Citta di Messina, Palermo, Aug. 5.
SS Volga, London, Aug. 4.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, Cristobal, Aug. 29.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Sept. 4.
SS Havana, Havana, Sept. 5.
SS Canal, Galveston, Sept. 5.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Sept. 5.
SS Mardesburg, Las Palmas, Aug. 5.
SS Pinar del Rio, Colon, Aug. 29.
SS Antares, Chicoutti, Aug. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lapland	Southampton..Sept.	1
Anselma	Glasgow .....Aug.	29
Yagnez	San Juan.....Sept.	5
Calabria	Palermo .....Aug.	28
Clitra	Shields .....Aug.	29
San Giorgio	Naples .....Aug.	27
Advance	Cristobal .....Sept.	3
Canning	Manchester..Aug.	29
Gulana	Demerara .....Sept.	1
El Mundo	Galveston .....Sept.	3
Chariots	Amsterdam .....Aug.	26
Comal	Galveston .....Sept.	2
Orube	Kingston .....Sept.	4
Sabina	Key West.....Sept.	4

DUE TOMORROW.

Europa	Palermo .....Aug.	29
Zacapa	Kingston .....Sept.	5
El Cid	New Orleans.....Sept.	6
Stephano	Halifax .....Sept.	6
Buruga	Barry .....Aug.	25

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre .....Sept.	5
Montevideo	Cadiz .....Aug.	20
Ancona	Palermo .....Aug.	31
Zulia	Curacao .....Sept.	5
El Sud	Galveston .....Sept.	5
City of Columbus	Savannah .....Sept.	3
Vestris	Bahia .....Aug.	25

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool .....Sept.	5
Angel R. Ferrer	Seville .....Aug.	29
Jan Van Nassau	St. Marc.....Sept.	9
Monterey	Havana .....Sept.	9
Flandre	Havre .....Sept.	4
Campania	Liverpool .....Sept.	5
Celtic	Liverpool .....Sept.	3
Lampasas	Key West.....Sept.	12
Hazzan	Liverpool .....Aug.	29
Caprivi	Shields .....Aug.	31
Pena Rubia	Seville .....Aug.	31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mauretania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principessa Mafalda, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cevilla, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana..	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Watch, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Indianapolis, Argentina..	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zinal, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Juan, Porto Limon..	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville..	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan.....	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston..	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool..	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre ..	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Drumcliffe, Argentine..	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's..	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan.....	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mantevideo, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston.....	——	1:00 P.M.
Orube, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Aragon, Jacksonville..	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, New Orleans..	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston..	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 8.

SS Lapland, Southampton to New York, was 340 miles E. at noon; due 9th, forenoon. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Solay, Galveston to New York, was 190 miles N. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 234 miles N. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Illinois, Philadelphia to New York, was 1095 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 80 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles W. of Key West at noon. Mallory Line.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 123 miles N. of Jupiter at noon. Morgan Line.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 2 miles S. of Jupiter at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 42 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Prins Willem I, at Amsterdam, Sept. 5.
SS New York, from Boulogne, Sept. 8.
SS United States, at Christiansand, Sept. 7.

Sailed.

SS Moncenisio, from Naples, Aug. 22.
SS France, from Havre, Sept. 6.
SS Virginia, from Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
SS America, from Genoa, Sept. 7.
SS Trinidad, from Bermuda, Sept. 8.
SS Frederik VIII., from Christiansand, Sept. 6.

Passed.

SS Taormina, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Italy—Close at 6 P.M. Sept. 15, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 14, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hollig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hollig Olav, and at 10 A. M. Sept. 15, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS San Guglielmo, and at 6 P. M. Sept. 11, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline ..... Sept. 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru ..... Sept. 10
Yahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..Sept. 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... Sept. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Nat Gray..Sept. 17
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Sept. 18

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Orders of July 22, as to Col. D. E. McCarthy and J. M. Carson, Jr., Q. M. C., are revoked.

1st Lt. W. W. Vaughan, M. C., Texas City and Fort Myer, Va., to sail about Dec. 5 for the Pilipns.

Lt. Col. G. W. Read, cav., detailed for service in Adj. Genl's

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Our Weekly Market Letter just issued contains a comprehensive analysis of the present market situation, the immediate outlook, and the latest information on about fifteen stocks, that are worthy of consideration at this particular time.

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PHOSPHATE ROCK DEPOSIT
FOR SALE—Two million tons of blue rock phosphate in the ground near Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., running from 58 to 72 per cent. bone phosphate of lime; no potash required; simply grind the rock and apply to land; spur of the L. & N. R. R. runs through it. Capt. W. K. Hughes, U. S. A., 523½ Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Favorable Conditions in Foreign Exchange Market—Sharp Decline in Grain Prices.

A further decline in sterling exchange rates yesterday to as low as $4.96½ for demand, although the rate subsequently recovered to $4.97½, showed so decided an improvement over the exchange situation of a few days ago as to leave no possible room to doubt the very favorable impression created by the plan for financing New York City's obligations abroad. That created a favorable impression not only here, but very naturally in London as well, whence has already come evidence that the making of provision for these New York City obligations has done away, at least in part, with the disappointment which was caused in London by the hesitancy which this market showed in respect to providing gold for its debts abroad when no other form of cover was available.

Inquiry for the new notes which New York City is to put out are coming from many quarters, including London, and it appeared that there would be active demand for these issues should the banks which are to subscribe to the new issues decide, as they probably will, to offer them for sale. The decline of 10 cents to the pound sterling in the price of exchange since this New York City plan was announced suggests in striking fashion the very marked degree to which the financing of international transactions has been benefited by the making of definite provision for these New York City obligations, which constitute the chief item in our debt to Europe.

One million dollars in gold was taken for export to Canada, the first large engagement since the banks undertook to restrict gold exports. By permitting the gold to go out where it is actually needed we now find ourselves in a position in which we can do a very great deal to reopen the free flow of credit, particularly between the United States and England, and thereby facilitate foreign trade. The Bank of England, in co-operation with the British Government, has taken many steps to facilitate the financing of trade, the Government's guarantee of pre-moratorium acceptances having been followed up by assurances of funds to those who may have to await the arrival of funds against their acceptances. The discount market in London is working more freely as a result of the measures adopted there, and this in due course will make it easier for us to carry on our over-sea trade. Beyond that our credit on the other side will be greatly strengthened by the abandonment of the embargo which it has been attempted to put on gold exports to the extent to which that need be abandoned in order to meet our obligations on the other side as they become due.

The weekly Government crop report, while it reflected the expected decline in the condition of Spring wheat and of corn, still indicated a total wheat crop far in excess of last year's, which means much above the previous high record, and a corn crop slightly larger than those of the last two years. Prior to the publication of this report the grain market had fallen off sharply, wheat showing a net decline for the day of more than 5 cents a bushel. This was not accounted for by any anticipation of the showing to be made in the Government report, for other considerations have for some time dominated the movement of grain prices. Profit taking seems to have been attempted yesterday on a scale larger than the market could absorb, it being reported, in partial explanation of the decline, that the demand for export had hardly kept pace with the recent violent advance.

$7,500,000 RAILROAD DEAL.

Iron Mountain Buys Half Interest in New Orleans Terminals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 8.—Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway today approved the deal by which the Iron Mountain becomes joint owner with the Texas & Pacific of the docks and terminals bought by the latter road at New Orleans and West Fargo, La., and owners of an option on the Texas & Pacific route from Alexandria, La., to within nine miles of New Orleans.

The half interest in the terminals, docks, and elevators cost the Iron Mountain $7,500,000, for which a bond issue was authorized.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

Sight drafts on London were quoted about $4.97¼.

Cable transfers were quoted at $4.98¼.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $168,451,075; balances, $8,210,958; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $125,912.

The local banks have lost $55,800 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 40c premium, off 5c; San Francisco, par; Cincinnati, 20c discount; Minneapolis, 20c premium; Montreal, ¾ of 1 per cent. discount, up ⅛ of 1 per cent.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24 15-16d, up 7-16d; in New York, 54¾c, up 1¼c.

Enjoins H. P. Worthington Co.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 8.—The officers and Directors of the Henry P. Worthington Company at Harrison have been restrained by Vice Chancellor Lewis from exercising their rights and privileges until a hearing on the appointment of a receiver is held next Monday in Jersey City. The order was obtained by Mrs. Fannie Wiederkehr of Brooklyn, who alleges that the International Steam Pump Company, which controls the Worthington, has run the latter's business at a loss, although in September, 1913, a statement showed a surplus of $978,805.32. Mrs. Wiederkehr owns ten shares of the preferred stock of the Worthington Company.

$1,000,000 in Gold Sent to Canada.

The first large gold shipment in recent weeks was announced yesterday, when the Merchants' Bank of Canada sent $1,000,000 to Ottawa. It was said by a representative of the bank that the money was not being sent in anticipation of the early release of a large amount of gold in connection with the raising of $100,000,000 by the City of New York, $80,000,000 of which is intended for Great Britain, but had been called for in the regular course of business.

Pell Receivers to Pay a Claim.

The receivers for S. H. P. Pell & Co., the Cotton and Stock Exchange firm, the Federal District Court yesterday got permission from Judge Mayer in to pay the claim of Bertha de Kraft for $1,723. John J. Townsend, the Special Master, had recommended that this should be authorized.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lazar Freres of Paris have opened an office at 3 Course de Gourgue, Bordeaux.

Owing to the markets being closed, the Copper Producers' Association will not issue its August statement.

B. B. Kelliher, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has resigned and H. A. Wood, assistant chief engineer, has assumed charge of the engineering department.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has issued a booklet inviting proposals for the purchase of an issue of $750,000 4 per cent. public improvement bonds of the Territory of Hawaii.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the fourth week of August show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$1,475,532 +	$174,201
Eighteen roads	13,601,820 —	1,413,571
Total (20 roads)	15,077,352 —	1,239,370

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for July—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	309	309	309
Gross	$413,616	$455,651	$374,260
Net after tax.	85,415	80,823	93,112

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for July—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	115,585	153,124	37,539
Net	9,678	44,051	34,373
Net after tax.	7,078	41,851	34,773
Other income.	35,213	7,888	*27,325
Total income.	42,291	49,739	7,448
Sur. after chg.	12,651	31,789	19,138

*Increase.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total op. rev.	14,260,522	14,000,618	12,795,242
Oper. exp.	10,831,168	10,260,142	10,006,233
Net oper. rev.	3,429,354	3,740,476	2,780,009
Outside oper.	*3,249	2,295	*1,754
Total net	3,426,105	3,742,769	2,787,254
Taxes	499,082	439,419	406,725
Oper. income	2,927,023	3,303,350	2,380,529
Other income	146,140	118,475	126,571
Total income	3,073,163	3,421,825	2,507,100
Charges, hire, equipm't, &c.	2,177,233	2,176,786	2,323,491
Surplus	895,930	1,245,039	183,609

*Debit.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for July—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	337	337	337
Gross	831,499	827,100	776,819
Net after tax.	190,022	217,621	230,355

GREAT NORTHERN report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	7,993.52	7,750.18	*243.34
Freight rev.	4,716,860	5,463,481	746,571
Passenger rev.	1,452,109	1,580,054	127,885
Total op. rev.	6,840,446	7,694,811	854,365
Mt. of way and structure	911,393	1,271,915	360,521
Mt. of equipm't	705,648	814,090	110,442
Transpor. exp.	1,643,850	1,773,074	129,224
Total op. exp.	3,560,308	4,161,925	601,617
Taxes	383,881	408,245	24,364
Oper. income	2,896,028	3,124,640	228,612

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for July—

Mileage	1,159	1,159	.....
Gross	738,936	763,508	24,572
Net after tax.	†78,606	161,402	180,008

*Increase. †Deficit.

MINERAL RANGE for July—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	78,271	58,220	68,315
Net	25,925	10,004	8,443
Int. after chgs. and taxes	12,084	*2,260	*3,616

*Deficit.

NORFOLK & WESTERN for July—

Gross	3,747,583	3,858,038	3,579,850
Net	1,228,168	1,285,562	1,313,650
Total income	1,190,005	1,204,107	1,339,738
Sur. after chg. and taxes	790,937	829,261	880,839

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY for July—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Op. revenue	402,559	403,984	1,425
Net op. rev.	126,433	139,385	12,953
Oper. income, taxes deduct.	105,982	124,685	18,703
Bal. avail. for interest	76,636	109,337	32,701

Miscellaneous Earnings.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY report, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, for May—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
To. rcts. fr. op.	1,463,782	1,805,329	341,547
Exp. priv., &c.	745,464	868,164	122,699
Tot. op. rev.	718,317	937,165	218,847
Tot. op. exp.	819,069	917,597	98,527
Net op. rev.	*100,752	19,567	120,319
Taxes	10,721	11,831	699
Op. income	*111,473	8,236	119,710

July 1 to May 31:

To. rcts. fr. op.	18,101,928	19,929,387	1,827,458
Exp. priv., &c.	8,839,916	9,611,723	771,806
Tot. op. rev.	9,262,012	10,317,663	1,055,651
Tot. op. exp.	9,500,136	10,269,038	768,901
Net op. rev.	*238,124	48,625	286,750
Taxes	120,441	120,199	9,758
Op. income	*358,565	81,573	276,992

Mileage:

Steam roads	28,288.96	29,083.07	794.11
Other lines	3,052.38	4,007.15	954.77

*Deficit.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 8.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$976,251	$3,949,210	$46,369,038
Int. rev., ord.	2,617,916	8,149,769	60,436,967
Cor. & in. tax	29,153	75,449	7,684,345
Miscellaneous	124,412	1,209,939	28,151,089
Total rec.	3,747,734	13,384,368	137,681,440
Expenditures	3,433,546	12,371,496	152,308,369
Surplus	314,187	1,012,872	
Deficit			14,626,928

REFUSES TO ENJOIN CENTRAL'S MERGER

Federal Judge Grubb Dismisses Application of Lake Shore's Minority Stockholders.

LEFT FREE TO PRESS SUIT

But They Are Advised That Issue Can Be Best Decided in Action by the Government.

Judge W. I. Grubb refused yesterday in the Federal District Court to issue a preliminary injunction against the proposed consolidation of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the New York Central pending the trial of the suit for a permanent injunction.

The injunction suit was instituted by Annie L. DeKoven and Cecil Barnes, as minority stockholders of the Lake Shore, and they alleged that the proposed consolidation would violate not only the anti-trust laws of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but the Sherman law as well. Moreover, they complained that the terms of the proposed merger were unfair and inequitable to the minority and dissentient stockholders of the Lake Shore.

In their replies the defendants pointed out that, as the alleged restraint of commerce affected only interstate commerce, the State laws referred to did not apply, and that it was a settled rule in this circuit that a suit in equity under the Sherman law would only lie if brought by the Government. Furthermore, the railroad companies pointed out that the proposed consolidation would not alter, except in form, the control of the lines in question, which had already existed for years, and that in this the United States had acquiesced through the failure of the Department of Justice to proceed against it and by the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In passing upon these contentions, Judge Grubb said it was clear that such important and complicated issues could not be determined satisfactorily, save on the final hearing. Moreover, he said that they "would be best determined in a suit in which the Government was the complaining party, since a decision in this case would not be binding upon the United States, while a decision in a suit instituted by the United States would be controlling as to all parties."

After considering the evil consequences which might result to the complaining stockholders if the consolidation were carried out, Judge Grubb declared that he considered them "too conjectural to justify the interposition of the court to stay the consolidation, at least at this stage of the proceedings." He expressed the opinion that the long acquiescence of the Government in the present state of affairs probably would not prevent it from seeking a dissolution of the combination if it did turn out to violate the Sherman law.

Judge Grubb denied the application for the preliminary injunction and left the plaintiffs free "to seek redress in the interim, if entitled to any on this line, through the United States in a suit brought by it, or upon final hearing of this cause."

Hampden Railroad Sues for Millions

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8.—The suit of the Hampden Railroad against the Boston & Maine Railroad, claiming $4,000,000 for failure to ratify the lease of the Hampden Road by the defendant company, was filed in the Superior Court today.

G. L. CUTTER SUES BOARD.

Agent Fights Expulsion by Fire Insurance Exchange.

George L. Cutter began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to restrain the New York Fire Insurance Exchange from depriving him of his membership in the Exchange and also to restrain three fire insurance companies which he represented in this city from depriving him of the agency. The three companies are the London and Lancashire, a British concern; the National of Hartford, and the National Union of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Cutter has been accused by the Exchange of increasing commissions paid to agents for business in violation of the rules of the Exchange, which denies these charges, and declares that no formal charges ever were served on him. Mr. Cutter is about 55 years old, and he has been in the insurance business for many years. He says in his complaint that he has written annually about $350,000 worth of insurance, and that his income from this business has been about $35,000 a year.

According to the complaint, Mr. Cutter was told about Feb. 1, 1914, by Frank Lock, the United States manager of the Atlas Insurance Company, and the President of the Exchange, that information had been received by the Arbitration Committee that he had been paying excess commissions to brokers. Mr. Cutter said he was ill at the time, and so he sent his son, George Pratt Cutter, and Edward F. Aird, an employe, to Mr. Lock to discover just what the charges were. All they learned was that he had been accused of disbursing money delivered to him by the Westchester Fire Insurance Company for a specific purpose. This company had no information to him, for the reason, he said, that he had not been connected with this company since Dec. 23, 1913.

Mr. Cutter said he was ill in Adrian, Mich., last April, and that he later spent some time in a sanitarium at Mount Clemens, where he remained until June 8. But he got a letter under date of April 27 from Sydney T. Perrin, Chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the Exchange, telling him that four days before his son and Mr. Aird had admitted to the committee that he had been paying excessive commissions, and asking him to deny or affirm this statement. Mr. Cutter says that ever since the latter part of 1913 his health has been so poor that he has not been able to take active part in his business, and while he was in this condition, and did not know just what accusations had been made against him, the Arbitration Committee found him guilty.

Mr. Cutter says that 80 per cent. of his income is derived from his work for the three companies which he represents, and that if the action of the committee is sustained he will be deprived of this. The members of the Arbitration Committee are Vincent P. Wyatt, William H. Koop, Lyman Candee, Giles K. Tinker, Walter B. Ward, George H. Hillwig, and Francis H. Ross.

WRIT FOR ST. LOUIS BANK

Prohibiting Appointment of Receiver for Bankers' Trust Company.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 8.—A writ prohibiting the Circuit Court of St. Louis from appointing a receiver for the Bankers' Trust Company of St. Louis was issued by the State Supreme Court today.

A petition recently was filed in St. Louis for the appointment of a receiver for the Bankers' Trust Company, which owns stock in many small town banks of Missouri and Arkansas.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Kentucky Con.	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	Mexican	.38
Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.36
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con.	.11	Savage	.07
Confidence	.23	Seg. Belcher	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	.07
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.36
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.25	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.64	Comb. Fraction	.03
Midway	.09	D'field Daisy	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.10	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Montana	.40	Florence	.23
North Star	.15	G'field Con. M.	1.30
Rescue Eula	.07	G'field Merger	.07
Tonopah Exten.	2.45	Jumbo Exten.	.14
Tonopah Merger	.23	Silver Pick	.02
West End	.58	Nevada Hills	.25
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.50
Atlanta	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. F'pot.	5%	5¾	McKinney	38	39
Elkton	39	39½	Isabella	8¾	9¼
El Paso	.160	150	Old Gold	.006	2
Find	.006	2	Portland	.95	102½
Gold Dol.	2½	4	Vindicator	92¾	94¾
Jackpot	4½	5½	R. B. H.	2	4

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LONDON AGENCY, Bank Bldgs., Princes St.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $14,500,000

The valuable facilities of a conservative and stable financial institution are at the service of the customers of the Harriman National Bank, which fully recognizes its obligation toward those who entrust to it the custody of their business credit and financial capital, whether for reciprocal favor or for safekeeping.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State, but of other States in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.

Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - - - $8,300,000

Franklin
TRUST CO.
Main Office, 166 MONTAGUE STREET
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY of its REPORT of the Unclaimed Deposits, Dividends, and Interest reported to THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

Full name of depositor or shareholder, last known residence or Post Office address of depositor or shareholder, date of original deposit, amount of deposit:

R. C. Brower, Substituted Assignee, c. o. S. Stein & Co., 692 Broadway, New York, Oct. 20, 1883 ..... $258.77

Thomas Conway, Committee, 267 Bowery, New York, Nov. 19, 1896 ..... 210.99

Geo. W. Davenport, Secretary Reorganization Committee Appleton-Edison Electric Company, c. o. Wisconsin Light, Heat, and Power Company, Appleton, Wisconsin, Apr. 8, 1896 ..... 100.29

Mrs. Ysabel A. de Quesada, 213 West 85th Street, New York, May 20, 1905. 167.64

L. N. Downs, 44 Broad Street, New York, Nov. 21, 1900 ..... 74.54

Edw. Pitcharris, Administrator, 501 N. Webster St. W., Saginaw, Michigan, Mar. 10, 1897 ..... 56.07

Estate of Catherine Flood, 765 8th Av., New York, Jan. 11, 1902 ..... 78.91

R. F. Goldsborough, Referee, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., Nov. 18, 1899 ..... 104.55

George Hofer, Trustee, 113 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1896 ... 336.81

Jno. E. Holloway, 513 West End Avenue, New York, Apr. 5, 1899 ..... 52.60

Louisiana Construction Company, Ltd., c. o. J. Edw. Addicks, Chairman, Wilmington, Delaware, Feb. 2, 1893 ... 66.15

First Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders Committee, Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, c. o. Southern Railway, Louisville, Kentucky, Aug. 1, 1895 ..... 77.40

Wm. Herbert Smith, 76 Reade Street, New York, Dec. 11, 1897 ..... 260.50

C. A. S. Van Nostrand, Administrator, 1 Main Street, Flushing, L. I., Oct. 27, 1896 ..... 79.11

Wilkesbarre & Hudson River Improvement Company, New York, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1892 ..... 120.61

Orange Belt Railway Company, Bondholders' Committee, R. V. W. Du Bois, Treasurer, 192 Broadway, New York, June, 1892 ..... 238.57

Camelia E. Hamilton, unknown, Apr. 5, 1893 ..... 537.50

S. J. Harding, 16 William Street, New York, June 6, 1892 ..... 216.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

F. J. HORNE, Vice President, and H. W. MORSE, Secretary, of The New York Trust Company, a trust company located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by The New York Trust Company, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said company on the first day of August, 1914.

(Sgd.) F. J. HORNE, Vice President.
(Sgd.) H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of September, 1914, before me.

[Seal.] (Sgd.) JOSEPH A. FLYNN, Notary Public, N. Y. County No. 1,208.

N. Y. County Register No. 5,173. Ctf. filed in Bronx Co., No. 88. Bronx County Register No. 515. (Term expires March 30, 1915.)

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company.

Raton, N. M., September 5, 1914.—Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.—The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Fourth Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company outstanding and of record September 10th, payable Sept. 30th, 1914. Transfer books close September 19th and reopen September 30th, 1914.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4%

Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Sept. 20th will earn from Oct. 1st. Begin now or write for booklet A. 59 Park Row, N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. Y., of the unclaimed deposits, in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Banking Law, Chapter 369, Sections 134 and 219:

Nov. 1, 1906—Mary A. Bosworth, 14 W. 53d St., N. Y. $52.00

Aug. 1888—P. Osgood & Co., 21 State St., N. Y. 71.68

April 12, 1906—Allen M. Stanley, 36 E. 23d St., N. Y. 652.33

Nov. 20, 1883—F. A. Brown, assignee, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. 136.68

April 20, 1904—Lisa Bain, 148 E. Broadway, N. Y. 61.50

July 14, 1902—A. R. Britt, 310 W. 112th St., N. Y. $52.62

July 20, 1897—Estate of C. H. Cleland, 28 E. 78th St., N. Y. 143.21

Nov. 20, 1905—Estate of J. Adams Cutton, 48 Irving Pl., N. Y. 76.70

April 19, 1894—Estate of Charles Thyson, 26 Cornelia St., B'klyn, N. Y. 53.48

Feb. 17, 1903—Gans Brothers, 25 W. 15th St., N. Y. 64.84

April 1, 1889—Peres Brothers, 124 E. 14th St., N. Y. 90.47

June 15, 1885—Daniel Blauvelt, 237 E. 106th St., N. Y. 66.15

Feb. 5, 1892—Helen A. S. Bloomer, 362 W. 116th St., N. Y. 55.61

Oct. 26, 1899—John Cahill, administratrix, 76 Place, B'klyn, N. Y. 262.35

Dec. 24, 1904—Frances H. Day, 1,968 7th Av., N. Y. 76.02

Jan. 30, 1896—Cornelia S. Dean, 1224 St. near 7th Av., N. Y. 144.00

Feb. 19, 1886—Gussie B. Lombard, 250 Willis Av., N. Y. 67.88

Jan. 29, 1891—John McQuade, Treasurer, 85th St. and Lexington Av., N. Y. 121.62

June 19, 1888—F. J. Osborne, 60 W. 125th St., N. Y. 70.29

May 8, 1888—W. Winter, 74 W. 124th St., N. Y. 134.68

Oct. 25, 1884—Carrie I. Young, 2,014 6th Av., N. Y. 98.86

Oct. 17, 1906—John Blain, 116 Temple St., Astoria, N. Y. 100.18

Oct. 19, 1906—Columbia Marble Co., assignee account, 505 5th Av., N. Y. 287.64

July 5, 1904—W. Le Roy Lewis, 61 Fulton Av., Astoria, N. Y. 65.18

Oct. 17, 1907—Pauline Coldiz, 43 Hallett St., Astoria, N. Y. 130.80

Sept. 5, 1907—Joseph Trummer, 1 Woolsey Av., Astoria, N. Y. 268.28

Dec. 5, 1905—Edward George Robinson, assignee, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. 307.29

Oct. 31, 1902—Victor Shanley, 320 Broadway, N. Y. 58.04

Jan. 31, 1890—Travelers Insurance Accident Co., Sat. account, 287 Broadway, N. Y. 202.16

Nov. 30, 1886—U. S. Trust Co., sub. to stock account, Washington, D. C. 304.80

Aug. 28, 1906—The Seminole Mfg. Co., Deland, Fla. 57.12

April 3, 1903—Charles Willis Ward, Box 196, Eureka, Cal. 107.64

Sept. 12, 1905—Olivette Burnham, Hotel St. Andrew, N. Y. 97.87

Dec. 19, 1906—H. Church, Hotel St. Andrew, N. Y. 62.02

Nov. 15, 1886—Herman Friedman, 342 Columbus Av., N. Y. 56.26

April 5, 1899—Ellen E. Prentiss, 172 W. 77th St., N. Y. 124.09

Jan. 28, 1890—Henrietta H. Williams, 120 W. 76th St., N. Y. 60.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WALTER E. FREW, President, and FRED'K T. MARTIN, Cashier, of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, to the best of his knowledge and belief, is a full, true and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, as shown by the books of said bank on the first day of August, 1914.

WALTER E. FREW, President.
FRED'K T. MARTIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 31st day of August, 1914, before me.

H. E. HAYNES, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 172. Certificate filed in New York County No. 40. Kings County Register's No. 6815. New York County Register's No. 5143. Commission expires March 30, 1915.

ARE YOU EMPLOYED?

Employees of financial houses who are temporarily out of work may register at our offices.

Concerns engaged in other lines requiring additional help are urged to register their wants. No charge will be made to either employees or employers.

The Babson Statistical Organization
New York—68 Liberty St.
Boston—6 Congress St.
Philadelphia—Stock Exch. Bldg.
Chicago—The Rookery.
Pittsburgh—Benedum-Trees Bldg.
Denver—1113 E. 13th Ave.

H. M. Byllesby & Co.
Incorporated
Chicago: Continental and Commercial Bank Building. Tacoma, Washington. New York: Trinity Building.
Purchase, Finance, Construct, and Operate Electric Light, Gas, Street Railway, and Water Power Properties.
Examination and Reports.
Utility Securities Bought and Sold.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends and Interest reported of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219:

Assignment of John Adriance to Robt. Schell, Nathaniel Jarvis and S. C. Comstock, address unknown, April 9, 1805 ..... $448.00

A. P. Conture, Receiver, address unknown, Sept. 11, 1894 ..... 294.16

S. Bowley & Co., or P. T. Hill & Co., address unknown, July 30, 1907 ..... 200.00

Richard Hayn, 241 E. 87th St., N. Y. City, Feb. 10, 1899 ..... 56.44

Highland Boy Gold Mining Co., H. H. Campbell, Treas., care Clark, Ward & Co., 70 Broadway, N. Y. City, Oct. 21, 1896 ..... 250.00

Interstate Tunnel Ry. Co., care H. D. Macdonna, Treas., address unknown, Sept. 26, 1906 ..... 858.44

Louis Kurr, 465 West 147th St., N. Y. City, Oct. 24, 1904 ..... 50.58

Paul Lemaire, Jamin S. Morse, Assg., address unknown, Feb. 18, 1896 ... 143.86

Estate of N. Low, care S. V. R. Townsend, 25 Pine St., N. Y. City, May 6, 1894 ..... 64.55

James McLean, care Elias Smith Sons & Co., 35 Wall St., N. Y. City, Dec. 10, 1895 ..... 100.44

The G. P. Mejien Co., 141-5 Broadway, N. Y. City, 1896 ..... 54.82

New York Fire Lloyds Int., Ins., Res. Fund, care J. Patterson, 49 Liberty St., N. Y. City, Nov. 19, 1903 ..... 81.96

Thos. O'Brien and Wm. Gibbons, in Trust for John Carr, 518 East 85th St., N. Y. City, Sept. 27, 1901 ..... 300.00

Frederick M. Patchen, vs. Geo. B. Rofkar, assignee, address unknown. 85.07

Isidoro Pedrazo, Og

CROP REPORT SHOWS GREAT WHEAT YIELD

Is Estimated Now at 896,000,000 Bushels—Huge Excess for Export.

WEATHER HURT PROSPECTS

Government Experts Now Prophesy That the Corn Crop Will Be 2,598,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—According to the Government crop report, issued today, prospects for the Spring wheat crop decreased 15,000,000 bushels, and for the corn crop 38,000,000 bushels, owing to unfavorable weather during August. Indications now are for a Spring wheat crop of 221,000,000 bushels, and a corn crop of 2,598,000,000 bushels.

Prospects of oats decreased 37,000,000 bushels, but tobacco prospects increased 71,000,000 pounds, potatoes 1,000,000 bushels, and sweet potatoes 5,000,000 bushels.

According to the report, in wheat only will there be an excess in the country's food crops which might be exported to assist in paying off the nation's European obligations due to the sale of American securities by foreign holders early in the European conflict. The report indicates that this is to be a short-crop year in every other cereal.

With the largest wheat crop on record, from present indications, 896,000,000 bushels, there is a prospect that approximately 300,000,000 bushels might be available for export. With wheat selling at more than $1.10 a bushel, this would cost foreign buyers $330,000,000. It will be offset, however, by decreased takings of American cotton abroad. Last year the United States exported cotton valued at $547,000,000, but from present indications this year's exports will fall far below that amount.

It is pointed out that there will be little or no corn offered for export because of the short crops. Last year also was a short corn year, and a considerable quantity of corn was imported, as probably will be the case this year. The total production of each crop, as estimated by the crop reporting experts from the condition of the crop on Sept. 1, with the production forecast estimated from the Aug. 1 condition, the final production figures of last year's harvests and the average production for the past five years, (in millions of bushels, i. e., 000,000's omitted,) are:

Crop.	Sept. Fcst.	Aug. Fcst.	1913 Crop.	1909-13 Av'ge.
Winter wheat	676	676	628	441
Spring wheat	221	236	240	245
All wheat	896	911	763	686
Corn	2,598	2,636	2,447	2,706
Oats	1,119	1,153	1,122	1,131
Barley	200	208	178	182
Rye	*43	43	41	35
Buckwheat	17	17	14	15
White potatoes	371	370	332	357
Sweet potatoes	55	50	59	58
Tobacco, pounds	802	791	954	906
Flax	18	17	18	20
Rice	24	24	20	24
Hay, tons	*69	69	64	66

*Preliminary estimate.

Details of each crop other than total production, as announced by the department, follow:

Spring Wheat—Condition, 69 per cent. of a normal, compared with 75.3 last month, 75.3 last year, and 76.6 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 12.2 bushels, compared with 13.3, the five-year average.

Corn—Condition, 71.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 74.5 last month, 85.1 last year, and 79.4 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 24.9 bushels, compared with 25.9 the five-year average.

Oats—Condition, 75.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 79.4 last month, 74 last year, and 79.1 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 29.1 bushels, compared with 30.6 the five-year average.

Barley—Condition, 82.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.8 last month, 78.4 last year, and 80.2, the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 26.3 bushels, compared with 24.6, the five-year average.

Buckwheat—Condition, 87.1 per cent. of a normal, compared with 88.8 last month, 75.4 last year, and 86.1 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 21.5 bushels, compared with 20.5, the five-year average.

White Potatoes—Condition, 75.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 76.0 last month, 69.9 last year, and 78.0, the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 95.0 bushels, compared with 97.1, the five-year average.

Sweet Potatoes—Condition, 81.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 75.5 last month, 81.4 last year, and 85.2 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 91.0 bushels, compared with 92.7, the five-year average.

Tobacco—Condition, 71.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 68.5 last month, 74.5 last year, and 80.6 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 729 pounds, compared with 815.1 pounds the five-year average.

Rice—Condition, 72.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 82.1 last month, 74.9 last year, and 80.4 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 36.6 bushels, compared with 37.8 the five-years average.

Flax—Condition, 85.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.6 last month, 86 last year, and 88.7, the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 34.5 bushels, compared with 33.8, the five-year average.

Hay—Indicated acre yield, 1.42 tons, compared with 1.54 tons, the five-year average.

Apples—Condition, 61.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 61.3 last month, 67.1 last year, and 63.6, the ten-year average.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Government Returns Show 475,455 Bales Up to Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton of the growth of 1914, ginned to Sept. 1, amounted to 475,455 bales, counting round as half bales, the Census Bureau announced today in its first ginning report of the season. This compared with 799,000 bales ginned to Sept. 1 last year, 730,864 in 1913, and 775,297 in 1912.

Round bales included were 856, compared with 7,610 for 1913, 7,434 for 1912 and 7,709 for 1911. Sea Island included 1,753 bales, compared with 436 last year, 283 for 1913, and 546 for 1911.

The ginnings by States were: Alabama, 48,754; Arkansas, 514; Florida, 6,223; Georgia, 136,079; Louisiana, 5,743; Mississippi, 2,698; North Carolina, 970; Oklahoma, 356; South Carolina, 14,564; Tennessee, 31; Texas, 364,200; all other States, 25.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been adopted:

Report dated Aug. 28 from the examiner in charge of the Bureau of Investigation, relative to his investigation of candidates for court attendant; recommendation approved.

Communication dated Aug. 28 from Police Commissioner, stating that he had granted leave to Patrolman F. J. Keating for 30 days on sick report from June 8 to Aug. 10 and to Patrolman J. J. Skelly for time under suspension, from Dec. 20, 1913, to Aug. 17, 1914; approved.

Communications dated Aug. 14 and 18 from the Police Commissioner, stating that he had transferred William J. Kennedy and Patrick F. Kenny from the Board of Water Supply police to the Police Department of New York City; both on record.

Report dated Sept. 1 from the chief examiner stating that the examination for promotion to director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, and for promotion to director, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, was completed Sept. 1.

United States.

A competitive examination for specialists in industrial education, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Education, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $3,000 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions will be held on Sept. 21. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, publications or theses, and school or normal training equivalent to that required for a Ph. D. degree in industrial education or social economics from a university of recognized standing, and at least five years' experience in the administration or teaching of industrial education, are prerequisites for consideration for this position. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. For further particulars apply to the commission.

FIRE RECORD.

A M.
1:15—212 W. 12 St.; N. Mormoyle.....Slight
2:45—224 E. 8 St.; Albert Lorber.....Slight
9:50—15 E. 8 St.; Ajax Furniture Co.....Not given
P.M.
10:25—317 E. 44 St.; Jacob Albert.....Slight
P.M.
12:05—1,441 Lexington Av.; Marie Denohue.....Slight
12:40—301 W. 135 St.; Marcus Loew.....$20
P.M.
1:45—1,327 5 Av.; Beasie Volonskey..Slight
2:20—430 E. 18 St.; Louis Berieanu & Co.....$5,000
4:30—135 E. 122 St.; Kate Martin.....Slight
4:50—5 Van Dam St.; Mary Pamcome....$20
6:10—491 8 Av.; Henry Vogel.....Slight
7:30—139 W. 18 St.; A. Kaufman.....Slight
7:00—121 Prince St.; Wm. Radam.....Trifling
7:05—1,006 5 Av.; F. Klein.....Trifling
7:20—1,477 Southern Bvd.; Francis Frank Co.....$100
7:20—177 Pearl St.; Hamilton & Corn..$100
8:50—113 Broome St.; M. Rosenweig..Slight
8:55—502 W. 49 St.; Not given.....Slight
10:15—3,201 Bway; W. J. Dumpan.....Slight

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Beads, Jewelry, Apparel, and Containers Passed Upon.

Many importers were sustained or partly sustained by the Board of General Appraisers yesterday in protests affecting the classification under the old law of imitation pearl beads. In all cases duty was taken at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem, while the claims were for a tax of 20 per cent. The decisions yesterday were in the names of the American Express Company, Albert Lorsch & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Garsaud & Grisar, and F. William Gertzen & Co., New York; F. Fusenot, Los Angeles; Bowler & Burdick Company, Cleveland; G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, and O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia.

Abraham & Straus were sustained in a controversy over the classification under the old tariff of imitation jet bracelets and guard chains.

Rulings followed other recent decisions dealing with wearing apparel claimed by the customs officials to be appliqued by still further restricting the class of goods under the Tariff Act of 1913 that is to pay higher rate of duty provided for appliqued articles. The case before the tribunal yesterday was that of Charles H. Levitt & Co. of this city. The importers claimed the articles dutiable at only 20 per cent. Counsel for appraisers argued Judge Howell decides the articles are not in the appliqued class.

Kinkeisen & Co. objected to the assessment of duty on metal containers of oxygen, hydrogen, sulphur, and other chemicals at the same rate of duty as their contents. They were claimed free of duty under Section 19 of the act of 1897 as usual coverings. Judge Somerville reversed the Collector and ordered a reliquidation of the entries.

Here to Deal for English Syndicate.

Percy G. Donald of Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, London dealers in builders' hardware and materials, arrived in this city yesterday as the representative of a syndicate of builders' hardware merchants. Mr. Donald is here seeking new sources of supplies for the goods that have been drawn from the Continent in the past. His syndicate is now chiefly interested in finding American sources of supply of nails, tubes, cast iron pipes, structural steel, sheets, lead, glass, porcelain, and enameled baths and both light and heavy builders' hardware. Mr. Donald will be at the offices of the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street, each day for the rest of this week.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Incorporated today:

Advertising Auto-Car Co., $100,000; J. J. Lunardini, A. De Giorgi, R. J. Cipriano, 107 Broad St.

Russian-American Rubber Tire Works, Pekin, $10,000; I. Billik, I. Kelner, R. Millan, 47 Stone Av.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Feature Film Co., $5,000; M. S. Greenwald, A. S. Werblin, C. L. D. Fay, 76 Hotel Majestic.

Hiltwell Waist Co., $25,000; M. Goldstein, M. and M. Wiesen, 62 Lenox Av.

Italian Union Importing Co., $20,000; A. Granniglia, A. Petrarilli, G. Fabricius, 108 Chauncay St., B'klyn.

Pan-American Brake Co., foundries, patterns shops, tempering, steel products, $10,000; F. Marshall, L. G. Millson, J. A. Noble, 469 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

Capital Quick Lunch, Buffalo, $10,000; R. F. Waldbauer, C. Cand A. F. Handwark, 145 Wakefield Av., Buffalo.

John Somerville Elevator Co., hoisting machinery, $10,000; W. E. Winne, J. H. Hendrick, J. Sommerville, 419 19d St.

Ogilvie-Kramel Co., silks, dress goods, laces, $5,000; M. Caselton, C. J. Ranney, J. S. Ogilvie, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Automatic Sweetmeat Vending Machine Co., $10,000; H. J. Epstein, J. Shulkin, J. Wechsler, 96 E. 7 St.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department, clothing, $10,000; C. Davidson, R. C. Weller, A. Smith, 68 Wall St.

Jay Fun Film Co., $5,000; I. A., and M. Neulander, 110 W. 40 St.

Royal Glove Co., $5,000; I. and R. Stark, A. Hoffman, 145 W. 42 St.

World Fireproof Door & Sash Co., Bronx, $5,000; M. Schrieber, A. Vesell, S. G. Fiske, Mammaroneck.

New Century Color Plate Co., photo-engraving, lithographing, printing, $100,000; T. G. Abbott, Riley Williams, W. E. Sadd, 83 Liberty St.

Davis-Rae Oil Co., Buffalo, autos, accessories, greases, paints, varnishes, $5,000; F. B. Rae, A. and C. Davis.

Hats in Boxes Kingston, contracting, construction, $21,000; D. N. Mathews, P. E. and F. K. Batts, Jr.

Bracebridge Land Co., Buffalo, $15,000; F. W. Thomas, W. D. Allen, A. L. Straley, Main Hamburg.

York Development Co., Buffalo, $10,000; same officers; same Directors.

Ocean Contracting Co., Oneonta, $25,000; F. G. Sherman, A. and A. Saybolt.

Howard G. Dann Corp., wearing apparel furnishings, $20,000; H. G. Dann, J. Kirschner, E. G. Dann, 231 Edgecombe Av.

Railroad Disaster Preventative Co., patents, patented articles, $50,000; J. Vigilante, J. Woods, Alfred Ford, 140 S. 4 St., B'klyn.

Nomis Corp., foot wear, $5,000; J. Moss, B. Weinberg, Emil Tucker, 207 E. 62 St.

Capital Increases: Moore Fitter Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $250,000; Lyman Bearing Co., Buffalo, $200,000 to $600,000.

Authorization: Leonard-Martin Construction Co., Chicago, contractors, engineers, $10,000; Ren. F. N. Spencer, 11 Battery Pl.

Voluntary dissolutions: Lillian Realty Co., N. Y., Derby, Gray & Richmond Co., Rochester.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 8.—Charters filed today:

Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Passaic; $10,000. Joseph Rosenberg, Herman Virg, and D. H. Buts.

Burnet Realty Co., East Orange; $25,000. Charles Weinig, J. A. Krantz, and A. Tatsch.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Feature Film Co., $5,000; M. S. Greenwald, A. S. Werblin, C. L. D. Fay, Hotel Majestic.

Italian Union Importing Co., $20,000; A. Granniglia, A. Petrarilli, G. Fabricius, 108 Chauncay St., B'klyn.

Pan-American Brake Co., foundries, patterns shops, tempering, steel products, $10,000; F. Marshall, L. G. Millson, J. A. Noble, 469 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

Capital Quick Lunch, Buffalo, $10,000; R. F. Waldbauer, C. Cand A. F. Handwark, 145 Wakefield Av., Buffalo.

John Somerville Elevator Co., hoisting machinery, $10,000; W. E. Winne, J. H. Hendrick, J. Sommerville, 419 19d St.

Ogilvie-Kramel Co., silks, dress goods, laces, $5,000; M. Caselton, C. J. Ranney, J. S. Ogilvie, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Automatic Sweetmeat Vending Machine Co., $10,000; H. J. Epstein, J. Shulkin, J. Wechsler, 96 E. 7 St.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department, clothing, $10,000; C. Davidson, R. C. Weller, A. Smith, 68 Wall St.

Jay Fun Film Co., $5,000; I. A., and M. Neulander, 110 W. 40 St.

Royal Glove Co., $5,000; I. and R. Stark, A. Hoffman, 145 W. 42 St.

World Fireproof Door & Sash Co., Bronx, $5,000; M. Schrieber, A. Vesell, S. G. Fiske, Mammaroneck.

New Century Color Plate Co., photo-engraving, lithographing, printing, $100,000; T. G. Abbott, Riley Williams, W. E. Sadd, 83 Liberty St.

Davis-Rae Oil Co., Buffalo, autos, accessories, greases, paints, varnishes, $5,000; F. B. Rae, A. and C. Davis.

Hats in Boxes Kingston, contracting, construction, $21,000; D. N. Mathews, P. E. and F. K. Batts, Jr.

Bracebridge Land Co., Buffalo, $15,000; F. W. Thomas, W. D. Allen, A. L. Straley, Main Hamburg.

York Development Co., Buffalo, $10,000; same officers; same Directors.

Ocean Contracting Co., Oneonta, $25,000; F. G. Sherman, A. and A. Saybolt.

Howard G. Dann Corp., wearing apparel furnishings, $20,000; H. G. Dann, J. Kirschner, E. G. Dann, 231 Edgecombe Av.

Railroad Disaster Preventative Co., patents, patented articles, $50,000; J. Vigilante, J. Woods, Alfred Ford, 140 S. 4 St., B'klyn.

Nomis Corp., foot wear, $5,000; J. Moss, B. Weinberg, Emil Tucker, 207 E. 62 St.

Capital Increases: Moore Fitter Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $250,000; Lyman Bearing Co., Buffalo, $200,000 to $600,000.

Authorization: Leonard-Martin Construction Co., Chicago, contractors, engineers, $10,000; Ren. F. N. Spencer, 11 Battery Pl.

Voluntary dissolutions: Lillian Realty Co., N. Y., Derby, Gray & Richmond Co., Rochester.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 8.—Charters filed today:

Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Passaic; $10,000. Joseph Rosenberg, Herman Virg, and D. H. Buts.

Burnet Realty Co., East Orange; $25,000. Charles Weinig, J. A. Krantz, and A. Tatsch.

BUSINESS WORLD

Commercial Paper.

Yesterday ...6@7 per cent. for the best names
Saturday ...6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Guatemala Needs Grain and Flour.

Much concern is felt in Guatemala because of the failure of the wheat and corn crop, due to drought. With abnormal demands being made on the grain resources of the United States this year there is a possibility that this country will be unable to help them out of their difficulty. Requests for wheat and corn that have been made by the Guatemala authorities have been refused by the Governments of Chile and Argentina, which makes the situation more serious. Under normal conditions quite a little flour is brought into Guatemala from the United States.

Southern Buyers Here Still.

Despite the lateness of the Fall jobbing season and the reports of business depression that have come from the South, one of the local wholesale houses yesterday had thirty-six Southern buyers come in up to 3 o'clock. Their purchases were fairly liberal, considering the local conditions. It was said by this house that fully 60 per cent. more Southern buyers than ever before have come to this market this season. Notwithstanding the increase, however, the aggregate business that they have placed with the house in question is smaller to date than that of last Fall.

When Corn is Sweet.

C. L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, in answer to a query from the National Canners' Association, says in part: "The use of the terms 'sugar corn' and 'sugar peas,' as applied to varieties which are distinctly sweet, is not regarded as objectionable. Sugar is customarily used in connection with the canning of both corn and peas for the purpose of sweetening the liquor, and it should be understood that the use of sugar in canning corn or peas does not justify the use of the terms 'sweet corn,' and 'sugar corn' and 'sugar peas' for such products. The use of these terms is only proper when the varities are distinctly sweet."

Hard Coal Demand Eases Off.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the late August activity in anthracite coal was followed by a slight reaction after the turn of the month, as was natural, inasmuch as buying had been stimulated more or less by the approaching change in circular. Now that the full Winter price is in effect there is not the same incentive for retailers to purchase in advance of requirements. At the same time business is by no means dull. "Disappointment over the failure of the bituminous market to develop a more active spot demand," it continues, "is tempered by a well-sustained buying movement under contract and a stability of prices which is often lacking in dull times."

Silk Men Take No Chances.

Uncertainty regarding what the raw silk tied up now at the forwarding ports will bring when it reaches here is said to hold back the silk manufacturers. The producers are unwilling to put fabrics on the looms when the price of the raw material may drop considerably and take all the profits out of the sale of the goods. In other quarters the impression seems to exist that the real cause of the double tariff is financing, and yet another deterrent to operations is said to be the dyestuff situation. In regard to the latter it may be said that the colors now popular are the darker shades, which require only a small quantity of the color stuff, black leading in the demand with navy blue, tete de negre, and dark green well favored.

Gray Goods Open Quietly.

The local gray goods market was slow to recover from the effects of the holiday, and as a result the business booked yesterday was of no great volume. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s were offered for contract at 4½ cents, but only a few sales were put through. Buyers were bidding 3¾ cents on 39½-inch 64-66s, and 3¾ cents for 36-inch 60-62s, but as the mills were asking 3¾ and 3¾ cents, respectively, for them, not much business was done. Printcloth prices were generally steady at figures which prevailed at the close of last week, there was some small business done in sateens during the day, and there was also a fair movement of fine-yarn goods, in which lawns seemed to feature.

Buying Shoes for Spring.

Shoe houses which have their men on the road for Spring received liberal orders in yesterday's mails from the various territories. In several instances it was said that the Spring business booked to date is much ahead of last year, but it is also said that this increase is due to the fact that the wholesalers are booking advance business, so far as they are covered, themselves at current prices, and that the retailers are trying to fill their wants before the expected rise in prices materializes. On Fall goods, which are now in stock, the local and near-by retailers are bestowing little interest. Cooler weather is expected before there will be much real buying of Fall shoes by these merchants, as the war affords no immediate stimulus to this trade.

Demand on Discount Houses.

The discount companies or commercial bankers who advance money on accounts receivable are experiencing an unusually strong demand for accommodations. The heads of various houses interviewed yesterday attributed this to the commercial paper situation and the restriction laid on loans by the banks. These conditions, it is said, make it impossible for the merchant who must finance his business to obtain the money desired from any source but the discount house. The relief call for accommodation of this sort comes from the concerns either manufacturing or dealing in staple commodities and the clothing and furnishing goods merchants seem mostly in need of funds to carry on operations. In spite of the severe tax put on the bankers, collections are said to be good and as prompt as usual.

Exports Are Increasing.

The Custom House report of general exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York, issued yesterday for the week ended Sept. 5, continues to show a substantial gain in merchandise shipped abroad. Last week's exports aggregated $12,210,989, compared with $10,214,202 the week before, and $8,471,-381 the week before that. The value of exports the corresponding week last year was $14,696,146. General exports for the year to date are $538,507,058, compared with $637,504,909 in the corresponding period one year ago. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $177,696, against $205,979 the week before. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $48,509 worth of cotton goods, went to Cuba. The same country led the week before with $62,117.

Nippon Means Japan.

The Treasury Department has decided that merchandise from Japan marked with the word "Nippon" is legally branded within the meaning of Subsection 1 of Paragraph F of Section 4 of the Tariff act of 1913. The question came up for settlement when a customs broker at San Francisco asked for a ruling whether brushes bearing the mark "Nippon" were properly labeled under the law.

The order that, while it appears that the word "Nippon" is the Japanese name for Japan, it is so commonly employed in this country to designate Japan that it may now be considered as incorporated in our language, with a well-established meaning.

Two Notable Sales.

A special auction sale by order of the American Woolen Company will be held today at 10 o'clock by Burling & Dele at their salesrooms, 7 Greene Street. The offerings will consist of 725 pieces of heavy and medium weight men's wear fabrics, including fine serges, clays, piece dyes, staple mixtures, &c. For the account of other well-known manufacturers and agents 450 pieces of men's and women's wear goods, in heavy and medium weights, will be offered at the same sale.

Tomorrow Van Praag & Co., auctioneers, will hold an unusual sale of rubbers and rubber boots at their annex salesrooms, 476 Broome Street. This will be a sale of Beacon Falls goods, and will comprise 7,500 original cases, valued at $100,000. Men's, women's, misses', youths', boys', and children's rubbers and boots will be included in the offerings, as well as arctics and other footwear. Special terms are offered by the auctioneers for this sale only, they being ninety days' approved notes, with interest, and 1 per cent. discount for cash. The sale is attracting much attention in the shoe trade, as a sale of rubber goods with a valuation as great as this has never before been held at the beginning of the season.

MORE DIVIDENDS PASSED.

Copper Companies Feeling Loss of European Markets.

More dividend reductions were announced yesterday, owing to the war's disturbance in the copper trade. The Chino Copper Company declared a quarterly payment of 50 cents a share, a reduction from 75 cents. The Ray Consolidated Copper Company and the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company both voted to defer the dividends usually paid at this time. Both companies paid 37½ cents a share last quarter.

Under normal conditions about half of the copper produced in this country is marketed in Europe, and the practical elimination of that outlet has caused a partial shutdown in many mines.

The Lanston Monotype Company also voted yesterday to omit the usual quarterly dividend on its shares. The company has been paying 6 per cent. per annum.

Fur Workers' Strike Ended.

Settlements have been reached between the 4,000 members of the International Fur Workers' Union, who struck a week ago, but another branch of the trade, called the fur muff bedmakers, is expected to strike today unless an agreement proposed by the union is signed by the employers. There are 600 fur muff bedmakers, and their trade is to make the fine fur linings of the muffs, which are usually called the muff beds.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HOLM BUILDING CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Holm Building Corporation of 801 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Laurence Collins of Whitestone, 478; Thomas Atkinson of Flushing, $525, and Albert Fergall, Flushing, $46. It was incorporated in April, 1913, with capital stock of $10,000.

CHARLES HAVES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Haves, dealer in men's and women's wear goods at 2,244 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: H. B. Wilson, jr., $300; Nathan Gerstle, $215, and Anna Hamburger, $40. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $4,000. Judge Mayer appointed Isaac H. Levy receiver, under a bond of $2,000.

ISRAEL SUMMER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Israel Summer, dealer in woolens at 76 Forsyth Street, by these creditors: Max Pomerantz, $100; Samuel Horwitz, $111, and Ph. Elovitz, $350. Liabilities, $5,000; assets, $2,000.

HENRIETTA & CULLEN, liquor dealers, of 2,196 Avenue A, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,150 and assets of $201.

HARRIS FUR DRESSING AND DYEING COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 8 against the Harris Fur Dressing and Dyeing Company of 195 West Twenty-seventh Street and 84 to 91 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

MADAME X MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Oscar Isteadter receiver of the Madame X Manufacturing Company, corsets, at 30 West Fifteenth Street, under a bond of $2,000.

NELSON & BLUME.—Judge Mayer has appointed Benjamin Schriever receiver for Nelson & Blume, tailors, of 168 Madison Avenue, under a bond of $1,000. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $2,000.

HARRY ROSENBERG, manufacturing jewelry at 45 John Street, has made an assignment to Morris Leight.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

App, Benjamin—L. Gretsch & Co., $182.
Adler, Jacob S.—S. S. Adler, $5,019.
Ailand, Leon and Maurice—M. Silberman et al., $240.
Bichells, Edward—C. F. Gennerich, $27.
Bloomer, Martin B., and William W. Ackerman—Westfield Trust Co., $6,952.
Bangs, Annie S.—H. Butler, $231.
Cadd, Albert B.—R. H. Lane, $181.
Cohen, Herman—M. Breitbart, $152.
Clare, James H.—M. Glaser, $175.
Dahansoff, Nicholas—Remington-American Woolen Co. of New York, $2,167.
Dumas, Alexander G.—L. Hirsch, $141.
Davis, Isaac—A. Langer, $283.
Deterre, Louis—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Brooklyn, $493.
Essenfeld, Dave—I. Helt, $171.
Frank, Anna, and Francis Freedman—People, $1,040.
Fusco, Giuseppe, Clementine Fusco, Gaspare Forlato, and Raffaia Forlato—S. Imperato, $1,040.
Frankel, Abraham—J. G. Ginal-erg et al, $289.
Hochdorf, Julius—B. B. B. Walker, $2,957.
Hanlon, George, jr.—W. A. Black, $360.
Hills, Donald M. W.—J. Meneely, $654.
Hecht, Rudolph—A. M. Jones, $363.
Hibson Co. and Charles Hibson—M. H. Kahn et al, $115.
J. & Moreland Co.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $582.
Kay, William M.—J. McCormick, $323.
Kane, Joseph—J. M. Parker, jr., $136.
Kane, Isaac—Hirsch Bros., Inc., $327.
Kavanagh, Mike J.—L. Laurence, $241.
Lyda, Ida—J. H. Rosenberg, $295.
Lillienstraus, Max—Jacob Katz, $177.
Long Island Auto Truck Co. and Peter J. Fisher—Texas Co., $967.
Levine, Paullen—Review Realty Corp., $146.
Levy, Nathan—Schuyler Realty Corp., $147.
Mansman, Stephen—A. J. Bruen, $1,000.
Menschen, Abraham—L. Schlesinger, $100.
Manheimer, Sol—H. Lehman Co., $188.
Meyers, Harney—R. F. Blair, $6,945.
Morieson, Margaret and Andrew P.—S. Hyams, $5,401.
Postell, Morris—A. Langer, $137.
Pitter, Aaron—M. H. Graner, $112.
Rickman, Edw. R.—Weiner Bros., $290.
Rickman, Edw.—A. Weimar et al, $290.
Robert Essex Incubator Co.—Brooklyn Elevator and Millinery Co., $152.
Rubin, Henrietta—Taxicab Co., Inc., $188.
Steiner, David—C. Steiner, $3,019.
Ward, Leslie P.—M. R. Ward, costs, $248.
Wells, Theodore—International Magazine Co., $168.
William Vail, Inc.—E. F. Keating Co., $816.
Winnett, Rose—I. I. Haber, $1,451.

In Bronx County.

Abrons, Alfred H., Mortimer H. Abrons, and Lillie Herrig—New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., $1,941.
Bee Realty Co.—J. Thurston et al., $222.
Goodwin, Clifford C. and Henry L.—Bank of Metropolis, $1,929.
German, Jacob—New York Veal and Mutton Co., $316.
Lambert, Pasquale, and Lambertti Construction Co.—Peerless Iron Works, Inc., $321.
Napolis, Edward S.—D. N. Bauman et al., $134.
Trachtenberg, Samuel—M. Brain, $240.
Wienar, Louis—A. Greenberg, $394.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Sulfeal Co.—L. Axzander, April 4, 1912, $138.
Sondersgld, Henry—H. Krauzer, July 18, 1914, $324.
Ochs, Esther C.—K. M. Olenberg, Sept. 14, 1912, $137.
Ford, Mary—G. Gourmant, May 19, 1913, $485.
Fischer, Frederick W.—H. Southelmer et al., May 13, 1913, $498.

In Bronx County.

Birkahn, Robert—S. H. Kanner, Jan. 16, 1914, $100.
Tarlow, Henriette—23d Ward Bank, March 16, 1914, $163.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate n. winds.

Fla., Ala., Miss., and La.—Generally fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate variable winds.

East. Tex.—Generally fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Utah—Fair Wed.; cooler in s.; Thursday fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Generally fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Colo.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate variable winds.

Ind.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Ills.—Partly cloudy Wed. Thurs. probably showers; warmer in n. and cen.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Mich. and Wis.—Fair Wed. Thurs. unsettled; moderate variable winds becoming e. Minn.—Fair in e., probably showers in w. Wed. Thurs. showers; moderate e. and s. winds.

Iowa—Fair in e., probably showers in w. Wed. Thurs. showers.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. local showers; warmer in e.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers Wed. Thurs. partly cloudy, probably showers in e.

Kan.—Cloudy in n., fair in s. Wed. Thurs. unsettled, cooler in w.

FOR DUTY ON BISCUITS.

Government Appeals from General Appraisers' Decision.

The Government has decided not to accept as final a decision made some time ago by the Board of General Appraisers involving the classification under the new tariff of wafers, biscuits, and cakes.

All of the goods were taxed at 25 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the importers asked free entry. The board overruled the protestants in he claim that fancy wafers are free under the law, but sustained the contention for duty exemption on biscuits or cakes having sugar coating or icing. The Treasury Department now asks Assistant Attorney General Hanson to take the issue to the Customs Court in the hope that all of the goods may be declared "confectionery" within the meaning of the new law and, accordingly, dutiable at 25 per cent.

The goods concerned in the test case are sent to this country by the leading manufacturers of England, Germany, and France in competition with the products of the domestic biscuit-manufacturing industry. It was said yesterday that the representatives of the American producers are gratified at the determination of the Treasury to fight for the 25 per cent. rate on the foreign products.

EXPORTERS ARE WARNED.

Their Association Urges Caution in Seeking New Markets.

A warning to exporters and would-be exporters has been issued by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, which fears the effect of some recent publications regarding the supposed immediate opportunity to increase the sales of American goods abroad. The statement follows:

"The American Manufacturers' Export Association, representing a large number of the principal exporting interests of the United States, deems it advisable at this time to issue a word of caution to those who may be deceived, and perhaps led into serious financial expenditures by such announcements as the above. It is perhaps true that the ultimate result of the present crisis will be a very large increase and expansion of the foreign trade of the United States; it would be strange were it otherwise. But at this time, with few exceptions, the conditions in foreign markets throughout the world are so unsatisfactory in some instances—even exclusive of the European countries directly involved in the present struggle at arms—that it behooves American exporters to exert the greatest caution in making shipments or endeavoring to seeks new business today."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Wm. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
ALTOONA—J. Brett, general manager; Latham.
ATHENS, Ohio—Cornwell & Co.; Mr. Cornwell, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.
AUGUSTA—J. A. Mullarky & Co.; J. A. Mullarky, ready to wear, notions, laces; Aberdeen.
AUGUSTA—Wise D. G. Co.; C. W. Wise, women's wear, notions; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Schofield, laces, embroidaries, ladies' neckwear; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Strouse, Baer Co.; O. K. Baer, middy blouses; 1,182 Bwy.
BALTIMORE—Groton-Lobe Co.; H. W. Strauss, piece goods; 121 Prince.
BINGHAMTON—J. L. Morgan & Co.; J. L. Morgan, domestics; Albert.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; basement; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear, girdels; Mr. Loenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Silberman, ladies' misses' skirts; Mr. Cooper, ladies' misses' coats, suits; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; Mr. Levy, ladies' waists; Mr. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishings; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. J. Magrane, representing; Miss K. L. Goodwin, millinery; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; C. Block, pictures, wallpaper; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; N. Mendelson, furn. goods, hosiery; 95 White.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss A. Golding, jobs waists, house dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—J. P. Eichorn, furs; Latham.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; L. Mackimar, domestics, wash goods, flannels, linings; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—The Reed Co.; O. A. Smith, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. G. Taylor, ladies' gloves; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. Bruce, dressmaking; Miss

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement Ordered (to take effect Aug. 26).—Patrolman (seventh grade) J. T. Monaghan, assigned to School for Recruits, from 11:15 A. M., Sept. 8.

Temporary Assignments.—Lieut. J. J. O'Connor, 39, to 35, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 5; Patrol. J. J. Harvey, 52, to Com'r's office, for 30 days from 8 A. M., Sept. 9; J. J. Keating, 151, to Com'r's office, as chauffeur, from 8 A. M., Sept. 8 to noon, Sept. 11; Richard Fitzpatrick, 151, and E. R. Friel, 158, to 9 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from noon, Sept. 9; E. J. O'Rourke, 158, to B. R. H. Squad, duty in office of Assistant Property Clerk, for 18 days, from 9 A. M., Sept. 8. To Com'r's office from prects. indicated, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 11: J. J. Campbell, 2; Angelo Cava, 16; E. E. Gompers, 17; Valentine O'Toole, 147.

Leaves Without Pay.—Patrol. J. P. D. Briggs, 49, for 1 day, from 12 P. M., Sept. 7; P. J. Dougherty, 51, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Sept. 5; W. J. Doherty, 157, 5 days, from 10 P. M., Sept. 6; Christopher Schrieber, 163, 1 day, from noon, Sept. 6; J. J. Heavey, 164, 1 day, from noon, Sept. 6; J. F. Somers, 170, 1 day from 8 A. M., Sept. 5; F. J. Strickland, 283, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Sept. 6.

Reprimanded.—Sergt. John Tomany, 161, improper patrol; Patrol H. J. Kiefer, 158, improper patrol.

Charges Dismissed.—Lieut. Charles Antony, 161, absent from desk; Patrol. E. E. Schnitzer, 158, improper patrol.

Suspended from Duty.—Patrol. Edward Dougherty, 163, to take effect 2:07 A. M., Sept. 6.

Death Reported.—Patrol. Henry Wolf, 36, at 12 P. M., Sept. 6.

Fire Department.

Leaves of absence, without pay, for seven days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 4, is granted Lieut. Harris, of Engine 20.

The following-named probationary fireman will report to the Medical Board, 157 East 67th St., at 11 A. M., Fri., Sept. 11—M. H. Mack, Eng. 40.

The following-named members of the department will report at the Seventh Regiment Armory for practice at 10 A. M., Thurs., Sept. 10: Capt. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; A. T. Foote, Eng. 18; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 23; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azeedo, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; Charles Charous, Eng. 221; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergensinger, Eng. 237; Frank Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (24 Sec.) Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; A. M. Forster, H. & L. 108; Joseph Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. F. Bruno, H. & L. 128; George Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; Joseph Stack, H. & L. 148.

Leaves without pay—J. F. Conlon, Eng. 66, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 6; J. J. Harrison, Eng. 75, for 48 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 8; W. J. McGrath, No. 2, H. & L. 25, for 12 hours from 8 P. M. Sept. 7; Lieut. J. S. Fitzgerald, No. 2, Eng. 11, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 7; P. F. Connor, H. & L. 124, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 7; F. C. Meyer, Eng. 92, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 11; T. J. Purcell, H. & L. 23, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 10; Capt. E. J. O'Connor, Eng. 84, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 13; Lieut. J. T. Brown, Eng. 76, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 13; John Flanagan, No. 2, Engine 225, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 9; V. H. Ford, Eng. 211, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 9; Paul Schaefer, H. & L. 125, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Sept. 8; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 26, for 12 hours from 10 A. M. Sept. 9.

C. T. McCarthy Appointed Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 8.—Charles T. McCarthy of Glen Cove, L. I., was appointed today counsel for Nassau County by the County Board of Supervisors to succeed Henry P. Keith, internal Revenue Collector of the First New York District, who resigned. Mr. McCarthy's appointment came upon the heels of Mr. Keith's resignation, which was made, it was said, because of the stir created by his appointment a short time ago as Internal Revenue Collector. Mr. McCarthy was formerly District Attorney of Nassau County and is a Democrat. His salary as counsel will be $3,000 a year.

INSTRUCTION.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Wolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Miller<Sinn. Patent Appliance<NY Transp.
Cases on the above calendar will also be assigned to Judge Evans for trial on the call.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar discharges—Motions.
Kearney Hat Works, Lowenfeld Bros.
H Bischoff & Co, A & J Scheinberg, Guzy Bros, Morris Hertzberg, Louis Baron, Lang & Lang, Kushner & Schechner, Lowenfeld Bros, Freund & Glasser, I Novick & Co, C I Hoffman Sons, Solomon Bros, Jennie M Crapo, M S Globe & Co, James Bergman, Pell & Co, The calendar of discharges in bankruptcy is adjourned to Sept. 14.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Post Office Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Barry<Harpoon Sales. Moseley<Mon Plaster. Mon Cheong<Imp Film Co. Goodwin Film<Lumere Jough. Eames<H B Claflin, (2 acts.) Smart<Int Spray. Re Titanic. Re Oceanic S Nav. Cheyney<Carbondale S Cors(<Alpha P Cement Siegel St<Simpson Cr. Ortelg<Balt & N Y Ry Cent Trust<Wab RR. Equitable Tr<same. Cent Trust<same. Bankers Trust<same. Arrowsmith Mfg< Scholl Mfg. Scoville Mfg<Runkel. Cor. Exch Bank< same. Livingston<Lamb Pub Co. Crawe<Bergoff. Dopiralski<Dopiralski. O'Connor<Siegel. Haines Co<Lichtenstein. Dann<Deyo. Seamans Bank<Goldsmith. Hull<Hafner. Feldheimer<same, (2 acts.) Snyder<McDonald. Re Pommer. Rabinewitz<Burrett. Brown<Satcheck. Freile<Schatzkin. Kraft<same. Lawdham<same. Wisch<same, (2 acts.) Re Kraus. McCook<CNY. Gamble<Gamble. Rosenowitz<Etler. Mulvaney<Sons. Re Brown, (Mulvany.) Re same. Slavitz<Wahlig & Sonstn. Dreves<Terheggen. Palermo<North Amer Brewing. Wayhavsky<Distelhurst. Oster<Larkin. Kahane<Kahane. Robertson & Son<Fed Leather. Meyer<Setzer. Goldstein<Goldstein. Klein<Kohn. J E Ogden<J Turl's Sons. S W Surety<Wilson. Re Brown, (Mulvany) Pond<Pond. Hermans<Hermans. Barry<Silberstein. Wald<Lehman. India W Brew<A Molasses. Ritz Carlton<Andr's. Schmitz<Slemund. Postal Life Ins Co< Burns. Batterson<Raymond. Solomon<Kahlen. Re Sun Co. Heinz<Heinz (Cohn. Re Schieffelin. Lincoln Mtg Co<N Y Tel. Burns<Gray. Glass<Glass.

Jacobson<Jacobson. Barnadall<I Osage Dev. Hansen<Williams. Re 111 St Const. Kaufman<Bayer. Levy<Robinson. Margian<Clyde SS Co. Albert<I R T. Bachrach<same. Prendergast<same. Rosenstock<same. Levenson<same. Weber<same. Mitchell<same. Laguna<same. PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business. PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.
PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate.
Carl<C Muller, Edward O Scherikow, Bila Nelson, Nellie Quinn, Joseph Donald, Albert S Bickmore, Louis Adler, Lena Beffler, William B. Wallace, Walter T Miller, Cornelius Reid, Edward C Justh, Richard C Justh,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions.
Strauss<Old Chem. Starr & Frost<Learned Shotkin<Spicehandler. Kaplan<Rosing. Elgar<Well Bros Co. Tugart<Strauss. Wilson<Pough & Co. Dansiger<NY Life. Wiener Mach<Ham'd. Josephson<Eisenberg. Rosenberg<Hults. Schwartz<Horowits. St Nicholas Club< Hongchild. Hurmuse<Lustig. Hall<Martin. Sherman<Tillack. Rosenthal<Sierman. Civic<same. Traders Comm'l<Am Union Fed Ex Bank<same. Walker<Walker. May<Miller. Met S Bank<Herrman Co. Betts<Betts, (2 acts.) Oil Cloth, (2 acts.) Silberman<Aland. Ryall<Montrose. Murray<Jefferies. Gonzales Pac Co. Carter<same. Capiello<Siciliano. Parnis<Steinberg. Embury<42 St & Mad Av. Hofman<Linch. Harbauer<Wansch. Busch<Finfer. Bates<Coal &c. Laino<Walrath Rity. Vittori<Scimeca. Blackburn<Davis. Quin<Donnals. Man Leasing<Chapm'n Ryall<Montrose. Lowe<same. PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business. TRIAL TERM.
PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Piruccia M Aversa<Ross Mason et al.—Eugene Canini.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Scharitzer <McKean et al.—Philip J Dunn. Witzel< Blinders.—Chas M Russell. Knop<Katz—John F Joyce.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.
Deitz<Deitz. Re Pommer. Whitmore<Scott. Hartig<Sikone R'lty. Bach<Steblen. Eccardt<Armour & Co Berthold<Laurelton Land. Rhinow<Rhinow. Borough Bank<Reynolds. Busch<Gt Neck Sh's. Lynch<N Y & Q Co Ry. Re Cypress Av. Sharke<McNulty. McCunn<Keogh. Hayden<Hayden. Kruger<Farley. Re Conselyea, (Decker.) Andreas<Rice. Black<Strang. Mullen<Conklin. Audley Clarke<A. Koeppel. Gray<Tisdale Lum Co. O'Brien<Heinlein. Merrill<Commercial Farkas<Glucken. Re Hamilton Pl, (Aylmer.) Bendt<Obermeyer & L Brew. Olsen<Dickson T & H Con. Howe<Howe. Kelser<Murphy. Indorsky<Gross. Polo Ailment Holding. Marcus<Weitler. Same<same. Bergen<Hecker-J-J M. Reatty<Bradley Co. Same, (Zimlick.) Same, (Burns.) Same, (Imbessile Bldg) Same, (Weinschelblatt) Same, (Davidson.) Hall<Hall. Re Levy, (Mayer.) Same, (A. J. Newton Co.) Walcott<Walcott.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorces.
Giuffe, Mougel, Wilson, Borch, Candelli, Hartig, Daley, Sheahan, Boose. Furstenburg, Fent, Gannon, Standing, Ziegler, Mohr, Danacher, Wagenblast.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Acctg. in estate:
John G. Normann, Ann G. Browne, Clara Griffin, Mimee Carroll, (four proceedings,) Emma A. Phillips, Charles Doscher, Ann Quidon. Richard E. Doyle, Fannie H. Harner, Lizzie R. Morrow, Adelia J. Winter.
Adm'n of:
Eugene H. Corning.
Estate of:
Oliver O. Jackson.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex Parte—Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 15.
SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Trials—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
George Hess, Edward Koch, Samuel Milotowsky, Guiseppi Mucerino, Nathan Kirshner, Jessie M Hanrahan, Jerome W Hanrahan, Eleanor R Hanrahan.
Wills for probate:
Emily J Hicinbothem Lawrence Gaffney, Many Fred,
William Weismaer, Mary Kearney, Max Bauminger, William C Ehrlich, Francis Hagen, Louis Frankenthaler, Adam J Dietzel, Robert Steedman, John W Cuthbertendert, Margaret Rossi, Ann Walker Webster, Henry Grubenbecher, Peter Kiernan.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Kabee Realty Co<Corrigan—Charles S Hayes. Barber< Werthelm Realty Co—Joseph R Truesdale. Sherman<De Grauw—John J Hynes. German Savings Bank<Barry—Enos S Booth. Re Lazzari—Edward D Dowling. Re Meehan—Charles C Marrin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES F. EGAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 19,422.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the receiver herein has filed his account, and that there will be a hearing on the motion to pass said account, and to fix the compensation of said receiver, his attorneys, the attorneys for the petitioning creditors, the fees of the appraisers, and any other necessary expenses of the proceeding, at the office of the undersigned on September 18, 1914, at 10 o'clock.
Dated New York, September 9th, 1914.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Room 1,511, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

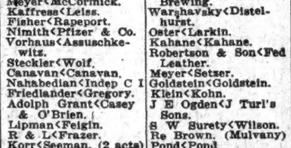
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT KAPP, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 767 East 133d St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piano hammer machines, raw materials, typewriter machines, fixtures, safe, &c., and the good will.
ALFRED L. HERNSTEIN, Receiver.
ALBERT M. LEVY, Attorney for Receiver, 45 Cedar St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MINFORD RIBBON & CARBON CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 11:30 A. M., at 23 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, carbon, paper, pencils, ink, mucilage, pins, pens, also typewriter desk, bookkeeper's desk, typewriter, machines, safe, fixtures, &c.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOULD & BANCROFT CO., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 116 West 32d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of imported soaps, powder, candy, a fine lot of office furniture, typewriters, safes, partitions, fixtures, &c.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, Plaintiff, against FANNY GRUEN and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of September, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follow:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant one hundred and sixty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-sixth Street thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 170 East 96th Street.
Dated New York, September 3d, 1914.
HENRY A. FORSTER, Referee.
NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its street number is 170 East 96th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is twenty thousand, five hundred and sixty-two and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1914, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-five and 66-100 dollars, with interest thereon from September 2, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and ninety-eight and 80-100 dollars and interest.
Dated New York, September 8, 1914.
HENRY A. FORSTER, Referee.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ALFRED H. BRONSON, Plaintiff, against AMERICAN CHEMICAL EDUCTION COMPANY, Defendant.
In pursuance of a judgment, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st, and filed the second day of September, 1914, I, the undersigned, the receiver, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the property directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
United States Letters-Patent issued to the American Chemical Eduction Company, the defendant above-named, and respectively numbered 821,328, dated May 22, 1906, for apparatus for distilling coal, and 977,962, dated December 6, 1910, for process for distilling coal, &c., also all of the right, title, and interest of said American Chemical Eduction Company in and to the inventions therein described and claimed and in and to all other letters-patent, inventions, and property.
No guaranty is given as to the title.
Dated New York, September 3d, 1914.
M. W. RAYENS, Receiver.
A. G. N. VERMILYA, Attorney for Plaintiff.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,109.26, with interest thereon from the 12 day of June, 1907, together with the costs and allowance herein and the expenses of the sale.
Dated New York, September 3rd, 1914.
M. W. RAYENS, Receiver.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investors Buying Tenement Property—Seventh Avenue Corner Sold at Auction—$122,000 Loaned on Dyckman Property—McKinley Square Casino Resold—Broadway Block Front Leased.

Trading in the realty market yesterday was of a very limited character. There were several small investment deals involving tenement property on the upper west side, and it was announced that the McKinley Square Casino property in the Bronx, which has changed ownership several times in the past couple of years, had been resold to the present tenant.

An important Seventh Avenue corner was sold in the Vesey Street salesroom at the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly. The property consisted of three small parcels comprising the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, 78.1 by 56.11. It was sold as the result of an action brought by M. M. Warburg against the Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street Realty Company, headed by Albert I. Sire, to recover a loan which with interest amounted to about $106,000.

Only one bid, an offer of $90,000 by the plaintiff, was made. Mr. Sire's company began accumulating property at this point several years ago, anticipating a boom as soon as the Seventh Avenue subway was started, and until yesterday controlled the entire block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets.

At the easterly end of the property on the Twenty-seventh Street side is a twelve-story loft building, which will also be sold in foreclosure proceedings today by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company. It is known as 153 to 159 West Twenty-seventh Street and occupies a plot 99 by 98.9.

Investors Buy Small Flats.

An investor has purchased from Walter F. Macklin 122 West Ninety-first Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 33.4 by 100.8, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Mrs. Etta Rabinowitz has sold 236 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.5, located between Amsterdam and West End Avenues.

$122,000 in Dyckman Loans.

Slawson & Hobbs have recently placed loans aggregating $122,000 in the Dyckman section; $57,000, at 5 per cent., on the northwest corner of Nagle Avenue and Arden Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 130 feet, and $32,500, at 5 per cent. each, on 21 and 23 Naegle Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, on plot 40 by 130.

Apartment Houses Leased.

Schindler & Liebler, in conjunction with L. F. Hall and H. Meltzer, have leased for the Hoguet estate to Louis Schiechter the block front on the west side of Broadway, between 164th and 165th Streets, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $125,000.

The property consists of two six-story elevator apartment houses, known as The Hamilton and The Wilton, each of which has a 125-foot frontage on Broadway, and extends 100 feet back on the respective streets.

McKinley Square Casino Resold.

Alfred Fuerst, the present tenant of the McKinley Square Casino, at 773 to 781 East 169th Street, has signed a contract to purchase the property from the Brown-Weiss Realties. The transfer will be made on Oct. 15. The property consists of a three-story building, on a plot 134 by 98, and the three abutting frame buildings, on a plot 75 by 38, at 1,283 to 1,287 Union Avenue. During the last couple of years the property has changed ownership about four times.

Bronx Sale.

The three-story dwelling, 1,713 Fulton Avenue, on a lot 18 by 88 feet, has been sold by the Taxpayers' Realty Company.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-story and store brick building on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, sixty-two feet north of Tilden Avenue, on a plot 19.1 by 101, known as 1,005 Flatbush Avenue. Also the two-story and store brick building on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, eighty-two feet north of Tilden Avenue, on a plot 19.3 by 102, known as 1,003 Flatbush Avenue, for Margaret Rafferty to a client for investment.

The two-story private dwelling at 1,930 Sixty-fifth Street has been sold by the Alco Building Company to M. Coggeshall for occupancy.

New Brooklyn Theatre.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a six-hundred-seat moving-picture auditorium, and also a roof garden to accommodate 600 people, making in all 1,200 people in the building, to be located at 886, 888, and 890 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, for M. Elsler as owner, on a plot 60 by 100 feet.

Staten Island Farm Sale.

The Princes Bay Realty Company has sold a ten-acre farm near Huguenot Park, in the Fifth Ward, Richmond Borough, to M. Hoag of the Bronx, who has recently bought other properties in this vicinity.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Sarah A. Bishop the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 131 West 123d Street to Fannie Roche.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, the four-story and basement twenty-five-foot house 17 East Sixty-fifth Street for Louis J. Pooler to a client; also 55 East Seventy-third Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, furnished, for Mrs. J. S. Dickerson to a client.

The Westchester Land Exchange, Robert E. Farley, President, has leased the Emerson W. Adams mansion at Greenacres, Scarsdale Estates, Hartsdale, N. Y.

The Westchester Land Exchange has leased the W. W. Ford residence at 117 Fisher Avenue, belonging to the Ridge-view development of the Scarsdale Estates, near White Plains.

Real Estate Notes.

There were no plans for new buildings filed in the Manhattan Bureau yesterday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, 153, e s, 75.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x100.5, six-story dwelling; N. Y. Trust Co. against Marketable Title Co. and others

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

530 West End Ave.

Southeast Cor. 86th St.

Two High-Class Apartments

10 Rooms

4 Baths

$4,200

Will Be for Rent October 1st.

Superintendent always on premises.

TO SUBLET

For Two Years,

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,

498 West End Ave.

S. E. Corner 84th St.

I am paying $1,900; will accept any reasonable offer.

Apply only to H. Dalton, 498 West End Ave. Phone Schuyler 8531 or Harlem 3678, or your own broker.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING

APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,

S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served if desired.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $75 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanove, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 1894.

Stanley Court

West End Ave. & 106th St.

9 Rooms & 3 Baths.

CORNER APARTMENT.

MODERATE RENTAL.

Living Room, 18x30.

WHITE HALL ATTENDANTS.

VASA K. BRACHER,

2010 Broadway. Tel. Col. 881.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE FOR BACHELORS

Bachelor apartments just off Broadway, very convenient, but in an unfashionable street, which enables you to get excellent accommodations and absolutely first-class service at low cost—two rooms and bath, $30 to $50 per month. An English ex-butler and wife provide such meals as you may require and can also take care of clothing. Gentlemen valuing comfort, cleanliness and service without extravagance should see Herbert Childs, or write for Booklet A.

THE "SHROPSHIRE"

190, 192 West 65th Street New York

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room apartments at $2,000 to $2,500. See resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

Situated in Finest Residential Section.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.

RECENTLY COMPLETED

For Lease from October 1

8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Absolutely fireproof.

Exceptional Light and Air

RENTAL $2,750 to $3,250.

Superintendent on Premises.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,

488 5th Av. Tel., 3756—Murray Hill.

---

10 ROOMS and Three Baths.

Modern Fireproof House.

THE EL DORADO,

800-802 Central Park West, 90th to 91st St.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

The Brockholst

101 WEST 85TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPING AND NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

3 and 4 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100.

MAID SERVICE—RESTAURANT.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 73d St.

Second Apartment for Rent No. 157 West 14th Street

Northeast corner of 7th Av.; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat.

APPLY TO

Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cort.

NEAR BROADWAY

100th St., 204 West.—Four and five rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c. Beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent $29 to $40.

---

16 & 18 West 60th St., Near Broadway.

Elegant Apartments 7 and 8 large light rooms and baths; all modern improvements; RENTS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW; $65 TO $85 MONTH.

West Side

Apartments

Overlooking Hudson River

The Mira Mar
452 Riverside Drive
10 Rooms & 4 Baths (Newly Renovated)
$1,800—$2,000

The Waramaug
629 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,300

Facing Barnard College Campus

Eton Hall
29 Claremont Avenue
7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,600

Rugby Hall
33 Claremont Avenue
7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,600

Centrally Located

The Forres
251 West 81st St.
N. W. Corner Broadway
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath
$1,100 to $1,400

The Amidon
233 West 83rd Street
N. W. Corner Broadway
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000—$1,350

For further information inquire on premises or at our offices.

14 Wall Street 2277 Broadway

Tel. Rector 9040 Tel. Schuyler 8773

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

421 Madison Ave., Near 48th St. Telephone 850 Murray Hill.

Park Avenue Apartments

AND OTHERS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

383 Park Ave. Near Cor. 53d St.	7 Rooms, 3 Baths,	Rents $2500 to $3000
21 East 82nd St. The Schermerhorn.	8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.	Rents $2500 to $4000
969 Park Ave. N. E. Cor. 82d St.	9 to 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.	Rents $2700 to $4000
103 East 86th St. At Park Avenue.	5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.	Rents $1400 to $2100
471 Park Ave. S. E. Cor. 58th St.	12 Rooms, 4 Baths.	Rents $4500
901 Lexington Ave. N. E. Cor. 67th St.	6 to 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.	Rents $1600 to $3000
981 Park Ave. N. E. Cor. 83d St.	9 Rooms, 2 Baths.	Rents $1750 to $2200
3 East 85th St. At 5th Avenue.	11 Rooms, 3 Baths.	Rent $4250
274-6 Madison Ave. At 40th Street.	2 & 7 Rooms and Bath.	Rents $900 to $2500

APARTMENT RENTING GUIDE GLADLY SENT UPON REQUEST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALWYN COVRT

Two Most Attractive Suites,

14 ROOMS & 5 BATHS EACH.

Upward from $5,000.

182 W. 58th St.

Send for floor plan.

A Few Choice

Housekeeping Corner Apartments of

4-5 & 6 Rooms,

& bath; also extra maids' rooms.

Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.

Very Reasonable Rents.

THE OREGON

162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.

New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or

Slawson & Hobbs,

162 West 72d St.

The ANTLERS

603 West 111th St.

Between B'way & Riverside Drive

Handsome Apartments

7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,400

Under Direct Supervision of the Owner.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE FOR BACHELORS

Unfurnished bachelor apartments just off Broadway, very convenient, but in an unfashionable street, which enables you to get excellent accommodations and absolutely first-class service at low cost—two rooms and bath, $25 to $50 per month. An English ex-butler and wife provide such meals as you may require and can also take care of clothing. Gentlemen valuing comfort, cleanliness and service without extravagance should see Herbert Childs, or write for Booklet A.

THE "SHROPSHIRE"

190, 192 West 65th Street New York

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

312-16 West 20th St.

THE ADRIAN.

All improvements; elevator service; apartments 4 and 5 rooms and bath; rents $510-$840.

Apply on premises, or CUSHMAN, 940 West 23d St.

COBURG,

315-321 West 84th Street.

Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

33 West 51st St.

New twelve-story Non-housekeeping Apartment.

Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.

All Outside Rooms and especially light.

Maid service and electric light without charge.

Ready for occupancy September twentieth.

A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.

Location Unsurpassed,

Close to Fifth Avenue.

Apply Andon Corporation, on premises, or F. B. Robert, 150 Broadway.

NEW BUILDING.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS

267 WEST 89TH ST.,

(RUNVIA)

Fireproof House with Every Modern Convenience.

One 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600

Two 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000

These apartments in every feature are the most pleasant and conveniently arranged offered on the west side for the money.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

CENTRAL PARK

APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

"The Talk of New York."

The Imperator

JUST COMPLETED,

725 Riverside Drive,

Southerly Corner of 150th St.

11 Story Up-to-the-Minute Fireproof and Soundproof Apartment House,

6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Only 5 Apartments Left.

MODERATE RENTALS.

Every Room an Outside Room. Abundance of closet room. Spacious Foyer, including features that add greatly to comfort. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner.

THE CAMDEN

206 West 95th St.

5 and 7 Rooms

MODERATE RENTAL

V. K. BRACHER, 2,010 Broadway.

---

158 WEST 58TH ST.

Attractive apartments, now, high-class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $2,200; $3,000; also smaller apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Waring, 324 6th Ave.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors; electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,300-$1,800. Inquire Superintendents.

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9 West 46th St.

Attractive Apartments, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; moderate rentals.

MARSTON & CO.

677 Fifth Ave. Tel., 840—Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

527 FIFTH AVENUE, at 44th Street

Telephone 5220 Murray Hill

43 Fifth Av
N. E. Corner 11th St
Apartments of 10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Immediate Possession
Rents $2,000 to $3,500

"The Turrets"
116 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 84th St
Two Apartments
10 & 11 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $2,500 to $3,000

525 West End Av
Northwest Corner 85th St
7 Rooms with 3 Baths
Rent $2,700
10 Rooms with 3 Baths
Rent $4,800

777 West End Av
The Strafford, S. W. cor. 98th St
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,750
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents $2,050 and $2,500

252 West 85th St
Bet. West End Av. & B'way
New Building
5 Rooms and 1 Bath with extra Maid's Room
Rents $1,150 to $1,250

"The Netherlands"
340 West 86th St
8 Room Apartment and 3 Baths
Rents $2,000 to $2,200

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $1,500

"Haddon Hall"
596 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 137th St
Suites of 6 to 9 Rooms
VACUUM CLEANER FOR USE OF TENANTS FREE
Rents $900 to $1,400

315 West 89th St
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
New Building, Occupancy Sept. 1st
Apartments of 8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents $2,400 to $2,900

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR APARTMENTS SHOWN BY APPOINTMENT CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING

Now Open for Inspection.

Ready for Occupancy September

302 West 87th Street

Between West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.

Exquisite Apartments of

8 Rooms & 3 Baths

Attractively grouped, possessing every up-to-date convenience. Only two apartments on each floor. Separate Service Elevator.

Rents $1,900 to $2,500

4 and 5 Room Suites on ground floor. Also Suite for physician.

COAST CONSTRUCTION CO., OWNERS & BUILDERS.

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES. Tel., 6040—Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cornwall

255 West 90th St.,

Northwest Corner Broadway.

A new 12-story fireproof apartment house of superior construction and finish; conveniently located to Subway station at Broadway and 91st St.

Corner Apartments; all southern and eastern exposure.

8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,200 & $2,300.

Westerly Apartments facing south in 90th St.; also western exposure.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Large Reception Room, $1,700 to $1,900.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Representative on Premises.

or

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

offers a few choice Apartments.

10 Rooms	FOYER, 2 BATHS.	$3,800
9 Rooms	FOYER, 2 BATHS.	$4,000
7 Rooms	FOYER, 2 BATHS.	$2,800
STUDIO APART.	4 Rooms and Bath,	$2,000
Kitchenette Apartments		$750
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath		$1,300

Service Exceptional; all modern conveniences, including Refrigeration.

Restaurant on premise.

UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

---

57 West 57th Street

Hotel apartments, three rooms, Studio, two rooms and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. Modern equipments. Electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator. Care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant facilities. Rates, $16.00 to $85.00 Per Month. Leased by the year only. References required.

Brokers recognized.

H. T. GALPIN.

The Osborne

208 WEST 57TH STREET.

One ten room Apartment, with three baths, and one eight room Apartment, with two baths; extra servants' rooms with each.

Telephone 8610—Columbus.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 Rooms and Bath, $1,300-$1,800.

Standard service and all night elevators.

Broadway REMCO 58th Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.

226-236 W. 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.

Two High Class Fireproof Elevator Apartments

Something Entirely New.

3 Rooms and Bath With Kitchenette

RENTS MODERATE.

Now ready for occupancy.

Just a step to Subway and "L."

---

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments

THREE & FOUR ROOMS

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE. Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

3 Rooms and Bath $900 to $1200

4 Rooms and Bath $1400 to $1800

MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Bachelor Apartments

The Berwyck

65-69 West 54th Street

2 Rooms and Bath

Rents, $540 to $1,000

Service included.

Also Doctor's Apartment

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR

51 Nassau Street or on premises.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th

Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam heat; convenient all traction lines; $1,300-$1,800. Supt. on premises.

---

265 WEST 81ST ST.,

NEAR WEST END AV.

8 & 9 ROOMS,

Every Improvement; Elevator Service.

Rents $1,500 to $1,650.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave.	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$900 to $1,800
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	1,800 to 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	4, 6 & 7	1	900 to 1,200
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St.	A	8	1	1,550
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8	1	540, 1,100 & 1,300
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 2,000
11 to 15 West 88th St., near Central Park West	C	8 & 9	1 & 2	720 to 1,300
Indiana, 117 West 79th St., Between Col. & Ams. Aves.	A	8	1 & 2	1,500
Devonshire, 325 West 83d St., near West End Ave.	B	7	1	720 to 1,000
165 West 83d St., near Amsterdam Ave.	A	4 & 5	1	660 to 900
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave.	C	6	1	31 & 45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,800
La Jacquette, 166 to 168 West 87th St.	A	5, 6, 7	1, 2, 3	1,100 to 1,900
Cornwall, 255 West 90th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 9	2 & 3	1,700 to 2,300
Versailles, 250 West 91st St., corner Broadway	B	8 & 9	2	1,800 to 2,000
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	780 & 900
Terrace Court, 202 Riverside Drive, corner 93d St.	A	9 & 10	2 & 3	1,500 to 2,300
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	8 & 9	1	1,250 & 1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	7 & 8	2	900 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Emahrel, 317 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	A	4	1	720 & 840
Wendolyn, 322 Riverside Drive, corner 100th St.	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Bradford and Annex, 841, 843, 845 West End Ave., 101st St.	C	7 & 8	1	660 to 900
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4, 5, 6	1	480 to 684
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	630 to 810
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	4, 5, 6	1	420 to 660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,500 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,600, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Hamilton, 420 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	6 & 8	2 & 3	1,200 to 2,300
East View, 401 West 118th St., corner Morningside Drive	B	6 & 8	1 & 2	840 & 900
Barleford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	5, 6, 12	1 & 2	720, 1,200 & 2,000
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.	B	4 & 5	1	480 & 600
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	5 & 7	1	540 & 840
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	600 to 1,000
Bonair, 601 West 142d St., corner Broadway	B	7	1	840 to 1,000
Florette, 615 West 143d St., near Broadway	B	4, 5, 7	1	480, 600, 660
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	516 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, Corner 180th St.	C	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory, containing full descriptions of the houses under our management, will be mailed on request.

The Following Houses Under the Management of

BING & BING,

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES

The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Ave.	1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Fireproof. Unfurnished, $35 to $80. Furnished, $40 to $97.50.
The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Ave.	3 & 4 Rooms	Living Rooms, 18x19. Bedrooms, 13x14. Unfur'd, $62.50 to $90. Fur'd, $77.50 to $110.
135 West 79th St. Bet. Columbus & Ams. Ave. New Building.	3 & 4 Rooms	NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Living Rooms, 19x20. Chambers, 13x16. Rental, $900 to $1,300.
Strand View, 309 West 99th St.	3 Rooms	LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Fireproof. Rental, $60 per Month.
The Poinciana, 484 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	2, 3 & 4 Rooms	Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50. Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50. Overlook'g Col'bia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
The Garland, 580 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 189th St.	2 & 4 Rooms	NEW BUILDING, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS PARK. Unfurnished, $30 to $40. Fur'd, $40 to $55.

Superintendent on Premises at Each House. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ONONDAGA

Riverside Drive and 152d St.

Highest Altitude—Lowest Rents.

6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.

Unusually large, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences.

Sunderland and Norman

632-636 W. 136th St., adjoining B'way. Subway, one block. New buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.

4, 5, 5 & 6 cheerful, outside rooms.

ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $35-$66.

Trinity Studios

S. E. Corner 153d St. & B'way.

599 West 153d St.

Ideally situated; large outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique. 2 & 3 Rooms with Kitchenette, $35 UPWARDS.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 3727 Broadway, at 157th St. Or on premises. CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

The Shelburne

219 Audubon Av., cor. 176th St.

Four and six large light rooms; every modern convenience and comfort, including hall service day and night; telephone; elegantly decorated; $32 to $45. Superintendent on premises, or

James E. Barry & Co., 1,126 St. Nicholas Ave., at 160th St.

Broadway Subway

to 231st St. station, two blocks east to 3,007-3,065 Bailey Av., two 5-story new buildings, 2 apartments on floor, 5-6 extra large, light rooms; hardwood floors, panel wainscoting in dining rooms, steam heat, hot water; telephone service; open for inspection. Rent $34-$42.

Exceptional Opportunity.

9 rooms, corner, all outside; refined elevator house; worth $2,500 downtown; $1,200 first year; most wonderful value; also 8 rooms, $1,000. WESTWOOD COURT, 180th St. and Fort Washington Av. Owner on premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

285 WEST 111TH ST.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The San Maria The Tennessee and Arizona

508 to 520 West 114th Street,

East of Broadway.

Modern fireproof buildings; opposite Columbia University; in exclusive private house block.

5 Rooms.. $720 to $840

6 Rooms.. 780 to 900

7 Rooms.. 1,100 to 1,300

8 Rooms.. 1,400 to 1,500

Apply Resident Manager. Open Evenings.

HAMLET COURT—WILTON

600 W. 136th. 601 W. 164th.

BLOCK FRONT ON BROADWAY. Convenient to 168th St. Subway. Cheapest rents on Heights.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, $32 to $95.

Rio Grande 15 to 21 Feet Washington Av. Rio Vista

KITCHENETTE ELEVATOR APTS

One block from 157th St. Subway Station.

3, 5, 7 LARGE ROOMS, $30 TO $60.

Very desirable for Small Families, Bachelors. LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agt., on Premises.

High Class Elevator Apartments, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $30 to $60.

Large rooms, unusual closet space.

Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.

Near Columbia College.

Hathbridge, Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

Phone 8027 Morningside.

Just Think! The Columbus Fireproof Elevator Apartment,

157th St., Broadway Subway Corner; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; servants' toilet; vacuum cleaner; latest improvements; house restricted. Please inspect. Rent $10-$12 per room. Apply new Owner.

TILBURY COURT, 719 W. 189TH ST. HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4 rms., $32 up; 5 rms., $43 up; 6 rms., $48 up. Renting agent on premises, or

KNAP & WASSON CO., 340 B'way

Extraordinary Values.

4 to 6 rooms, refined elevator house; owner's personal attention; best value offered; exceptionally well built; excellent service; restricted avenue. See owner, WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th Sts. and Fort Washington Av.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE ROCHAMBEAU,

312 Manhattan Ave.,

Facing Morningside Park.

7 Rooms, all modern improvements, $70, $75.

CHAMBOLD COURT,

66 Fort Washington Ave.,

Cor. 163d St.

5-6-7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience. $50 to $65.

RALPH COURT,

274 West 19th St.

Elevator Apartments.

5-6 rooms; all modern improvements; $45-$55.

FREIDUS & CO., 1,024 Broadway. Telephone Audubon 3471.

THE ANNAMERE

600 WEST 115TH ST.

Between Riverside Drive and Broadway, one block from 116th Street Subway station. Best value in the city.

7 rooms and 2 baths; rent $900

6 rooms and 2 baths; rent 1,200

THE MARKENFIELD

605-611 WEST 114TH ST.

Overlooking the Hudson.

6 rooms & bath; rents $600-$1,020

5 rooms & bath; rent $40

4 rooms & bath; rents $36-$40

THE LUCETINE

95 WEST 90TH ST.

High class fireproof building, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; express subway station at 96th St.; 7 rooms and bath; all large outside rooms; rent $1,200.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St. Tel. 4089 Col.

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504 WEST 111TH STREET

ARDNAREE.

Superb apartments, most attractively arranged. Pictures and appointments of highest standard. Thoroughly modern building. Night and day Hall and Elevator service.

4 Rooms and bath, $510 to $660.

5 Rooms and bath, $660 to $780.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.

Block from "L"—Near Subway.

4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath.....$36-$42

7 Rooms (Corner).....$52

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Van Dyck & Severn

72nd St.—Broadway—73rd St.
Subway Station at 72nd St.
High-class attractive apartments,
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rental $1,800 to $3,800

These apartments are absolutely fireproof, modern in every detail.
All rooms large and light, with abundant closet space.
All improvements, including refrigeration.
Solid porcelain bathtubs with shower appliances.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
RESIDENT MANAGER. TELEPHONE 3547 COLUMBUS
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
71 Broadway

New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments

Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

Nos. 640 and 644 Riverside Drive
141st to 142d Street

This building is designed to fulfil every requirement of the most exacting tenant. It embodies all the comforts and conveniences to be found in residences of the higher class.
The location is unexcelled, being convenient to Subway and surface transit lines.
4, 5, 6 & 7 unusually large and light rooms, with 1, 2 & 3 baths. Chambers are separate from living rooms. Service quarters are apart from the Master's Rooms.
RENTS VERY MODERATE
Efficient Day and Night Service Assured.

NEWMARK & DAVIS, Inc., Owners and Builders,
640 and 644 Riverside Drive
Phone Audubon 6000.
RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.
APARTMENTS CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

The Kenmare

327 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Cor. 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park. Convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
7 Rooms, $1,100; 8 Rooms, $1,050 to $1,500 Per Annum.

814-816 West End Av.

BETWEEN 99TH AND 100TH STS.
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,050 to $1,400 Per Annum.

Amesbury Hall

610 WEST 115TH ST., Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
New modern fireproof Apartments containing every modern improvement.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms, $540 to $900 Per Annum.

The Raleigh, 7 West 92d St.

Overlooking private houses. All modern improvements. Excellent location. Convenient transportation facilities. Front apartments. Southern exposure.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms, $50 to $70 Per Month.

Sharp & Company, Agents

Broadway, southwest cor. 99th St. 'Phone, 4546-4547—Riverside.

Every Possible Consideration——
that can enter into the perfect home—environment, location, accessibility, and modern home-making facilities—are typified to the highest degree in this splendid house.
For full particulars agent on premises, or inquire
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson, Co.,
Agents,
Broadway, cor. 80th St., N. Y.

The BELNORD

The perfect apartment home in the heart of New York City.
Broadway, 86th to 87th Street

"309 West 86th Street"

Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides.
Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.
1 Room & Bath.....$450 to $600 Per Annum
2 Rooms & Bath.....$720 to $1,020 Per Annum
3 Rooms & 2 Baths....$1,300 to $1,500 Per Annum
INCLUDING MAID SERVICE.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO., B'way & 99th St.
Telephone Riverside 4546

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MR. COLEMAN
"It is easy to see why you rent your"

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms, $40-$45
5 " $50-$60
6 " $60-$70
7 " $80-$85

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
N. E. COR. WEST 118TH ST.

610 WEST 136TH ST.
5-Room Apartment.....$36
6-Room Apartment.....$43 and $48
615 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartment....$31 and $32
5-Room Apartment.....$35
6-Room Apartment....$45 and $46
7-Room Apartment.....$53
619 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartment....$30, $32, $35
5-Room Apartment....$37 and $38
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
39 WEST 34TH ST.

Bachelor Apartments.

Harlem Library Apartments, 52 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $20. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av., (129th St.)

ST. ORIMAND

427 WEST 114TH ST.
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Six Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Cleburne

West End Ave.
BROADWAY, 105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON.
NEW APARTMENTS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Most Modern Appointments. Attractive Features, including INCLOSED DRIVEWAY, ROOF GARDEN, Private Elevators, Filtered Water Supply, Vacuum System, Etc. Extra Closets.
8-9-10 ROOMS, 3-4 BATHS, MODERATE RENTALS.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
158 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cortlandt
Columbus Av., at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus
OR ON PREMISES.

Admaston

N.W. cor. B'way, at 89th St.
Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200.
The 7 and 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

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West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL.
Duplex
Apartments of 9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
RESIDENT MANAGER. TELEPHONE, 7793 RIVER.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
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226-236 WEST 70th Street

Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Two New, High Class, Fireproof Elevator Apartments
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
containing every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartment
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE STREET
RENTS MODERATE
Now Ready for Occupancy
JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L"

Brentmore

69th Street and Central Park West.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $2,000 Per Annum.
9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS, $4,000 Per Annum.
Private House Rooms and Large Closets.
Chamber, 17x17. Parlor, 18x21.
BING & BING
119 West 40th Street.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.
Dining Room, 19x20. Superintendent on Premises.

JUST COMPLETED
158-166 West 95th St.

One 6 Room Apartment
2 Baths, Extra Basin.
ALSO A FEW
5 Room Apartments.
Extra Servants' Lavatory.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
High Class Fireproof Apartments, Ready for Occupancy.
1 Block Subway Express Station.
2 Blocks 6th and 9th Av. Elevated.
Embodies all the Newest Improvements in Up to Date Construction.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st Street. Telephone 7518—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200-$1,500
2-3 Rooms and Bath.....$300- $540
All Improvements. Standard service.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Or Superintendent on premises.

Alcedo

S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All improvements.
7 all outside rooms 7
Rent $1,000 and $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

$150 a Month Rent.
Modern elevator building, near Fifth Avenue and 59th Street; unfurnished 8-room apartment, newly decorated, all references strictly investigated.
Wm. B. May & Co.,
749 Fifth Ave., Tel. Plaza 270.

THE SUSSEX

55 EAST 65TH ST.
7 or 8 room apartment, $1,600.
Choice Residential Block.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

31 GRAMERCY PARK Studio Apartments.
Very desirable Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; all light; maid service.
INNES & CENTER, 30-36 East 20th St.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N.E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
NEW HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE GROUNDS OF SPANISH MUSEUM.
7-8 Room Apts., 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE

109-111 E. 56TH ST.,
near Park Avenue.
1 & 2 Rooms & Bath.
High-class elevator apartment.
Rents from $600 to $900, including chambermaid service.
Superintendent on Premises.

HAMILTON TERRACE

CORNER 144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

The Ferncliff

N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent from $55 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

A PRIVATE HOME
New fireproof apartments, 7 to 10 rooms, three baths, now ready for occupancy. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke proof fire towers. Private laundries. A few desirable apartments remain at $1,850 to $3,000. Also two physicians' apartments.
Apply to agents on the premises.
Mrs. J. McAlpin, Manager.
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Ready for Occupancy.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

Northold AND Southold

West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.
Four rooms and bath.....$600 to $720
Five rooms and bath.....$800 to $900
Six rooms and two baths.....$900 to $1,175
Seven rooms and two baths..$1,250 to $1,350
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
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FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Corner Broadway at 113th St.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
7 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals, $1,700-$2,400.
Resident Manager. Telephone, 6261—Morningside.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING CO.,
71 BROADWAY.

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section

115 EAST 53rd STREET

NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.
7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms $1950 TO $2600 2 & 3 BATHS Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

DUFF & CONGER

Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.
Offer the following elevator apartments in choice residential neighborhoods:—

THE QUEENSTON
16 EAST 96th ST., Corner Madison Av.
One block from entrance to Central Park. Spacious apartments of 8 rooms and 2 baths and 10 rooms and 3 baths.
RENTS $1,400.00 TO $2,200.00

1261 MADISON AVE., Corner 90th St.
Handsome seven-story building. Corner apartments of eight and nine rooms and two baths. First-class service.
RENTS $2,100.00

THE FAIRFAX
1326 MADISON AVE., Corner 94th St.
Private house location. Very desirable apartments of 7 large rooms and bath.
RENTS $960.00 TO $1,320.00

Resident Superintendent in each house. Floor plans and full particulars of all new east side apartments.

536 WEST 111TH STREET

AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
3 Rooms, bath (and kitchenette) $540 to $690.
4 Rooms, bath, $690 to $780.
5 Rooms, bath, $840 to $900.
6 Rooms, bath, $960 to $1020.
7 Rooms, bath, $1050 to $1150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight, Studio Apartment.
Also
1 Room & Bath.
Rent, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

29 EAST 48TH STREET

CORNER OF MADISON AV
2 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH
Elevator and Maid Service
Rents $780 per annum and up
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
543 5th Ave. Or on Premises

1340 MADISON AVE.,

N. W. COR. 94TH ST.
8 Room Cor. Apartment $1,000
Elevator and all modern improvements. All rooms large and light.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
39 WEST 34TH ST.

53-59 East 96th Street,

ADJOINING MADISON AV.
4-5 ROOMS. Elevator and telephone service. Especially light, cool rooms. Personal supervision of owner. Prices $37.50 to $42.50.

SINGLE ROOMS

with lavatory adjoining baths and club-like living room, $40 per month on lease, furnished if desired. Also two and three room suites, with private bath.

Carlton Chambers

402 Madison Avenue,
at 47th St.
Herbert Gulick, Manager, on premises.

BRONX.

TILBURY COURT

960 Prospect Ave., 2 Blocks From Subway Station.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Excellent neighborhood; parked street.
4-5-7 & 8 ROOMS
(8 Room Suites have 2 baths.)
Rents $36 to $68—Concessions.
Apply Supt. on premises.

224 & 228 E. Tremont Ave.,
ADJOINING GRAND CONCOURSE;
Mount Hope's Residential Section.
6 ROOMS, $40 TO $43.
TWO FAMILIES ON FLOOR.

New Elevator Apartments,
2 ROOMS, $23 TO $28.
4 ROOMS, $31 TO $36.
Extra large; quiet residential section.
Cor. 179th & Morris Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HADDON HALL, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
New Building, eight-story elevator apartment; 7 rooms and bath; modern in every particular. Five minutes Lackawanna Station. Immediate possession. Booklet. Inquire Supt., 67 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

BROOKLYN.

"HOLLYWOOD" 1055 Bergen St., bet. Bedford and Nostrand Avs.—4 and 5-room suites; hall and telephone service; rents $30-$40.
"GOLFON" 706 Sterling place, bet. Franklin and Bedford Avs.—4-5-6 room suites in 10-family building; low rent for this style of house; rents $26-$40.
20 Minutes from Manhattan to Park Pl. Sta., via Brighton Beach "L."
Superintendent on premises.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.,
355 Nostrand Av.,
414 Myrtle Av.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

$12,000.
ALL-YEAR COUNTRY HOME.
MARYLAND, NEAR BALTIMORE.
A sacrifice owing to change, marriages, &c., in family of owner. Address Francis, Box 70 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE ARTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street. TEL. 3780—SCHUYLER.
Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West,
South corner of 60th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.
5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent from $1,100 to $2,300.

Cayuga,
236 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 90th St.
A modern, 6-story elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park; all modern improvements.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,800.

Royal Grand,
160 Claremont Av.
New six-story apartment building; every room an outside room; excellent outlook over Riverside Drive and the Hudson; a few minutes' walk from the Manhattan St. Subway; every modern improvement.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $780.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

New Amsterdam,
N. E. Corner 75th St. & Amsterdam Av.
Fireproof elevator apartment house; elevator service; every modern improvement.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,400.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, &c.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Leyland,
306 West 80th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
Seven-story fireproof construction; all modern improvements; close to subway and surface cars.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400.

44 West 96th Street,
Bet. Central Park West and Col. Av.
Located on wide street, under the supervision of the Park Department, and in the midst of private dwellings.
All modern improvements.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, &c.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 185th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

We have a representative at each one of the houses.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights

Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths. — **The Montana**
11-13 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.

3 and 4 Rooms. — **The Colonial**
38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental, $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
19 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

Cathedral Arms

The Riverside Apartment of Flatbush
536-548 OCEAN AV., Near Church Av.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
RENTS $45 TO $75
Block from Brighton "L" Line. Church Av. and Flatbush Av. Cars.
20 Minutes from Park Row
This beautiful Gothic structure, with an imposing entrance opening into an inner court of white enamel brick, is an innovation among apartment houses in Brooklyn. Architecturally perfect, it does not lack in other details possessing every modern convenience and comfort that are found in any high-class New York apartment.
Wolfinger & Lasberg Bldg. Co., Owners.
Supt. Always on Premises. Tel. 7179 Flatbush.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments

315 to 327 Eastern Parkway.
Cor. Franklin Av.
2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.
20 Minutes to Manhattan
Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Supt. on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Pl., St. Johns Pl. car to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS, $28 TO $60.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all-year country home in exclusive Greeley Park, Chappaqua; Grand Central sixty minutes; five acres; all improvements; garage; station ten minutes; elevation, 540; commanding views; first mortgage, $20,500, 5 per cent.; attractive price to close estate. George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building.

For Rent.—Prominent corner, Primrose and Westchester Avs., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Chester Hill; hundred fifty feet front, beautifully shaded, inclosed park, ten rooms, two baths; modern improvements; owner leaving city; will rent very reasonable to responsible party; hundred dollars per month. Owner, Hotel Hargrave, 72d St., New York. Owner.

A charming house in Pelham Manor for rent, among the big trees; 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, electricity, large closets; sleeping and dining porches; 2 minutes from station; $1,400. PELHAM REALTY CO., Pelham Manor, or Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Garden City.—9 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; near station; $11,700; $1,000 cash; balance like rent. Post, 487 8th Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also a few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Halderich, Accountant, 30 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome homes among the trees, on large plots, near station, sold on monthly payments. Also a few large building plots at $500 each; very easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Westfield, N. J.—New six and seven room cottages on large plots, sold on very easy terms. Send for photograph and particulars. Also a few large building plots on monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

FOR SALE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
Several fine homes in very best locations at almost only land values; house with big lots; 8 to 15 rooms; owner going to Europe; no brokers. Owner, Z 220 Times Annex.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Stager Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Elegant modern home, all improvements, thirteen rooms, two baths, and sun parlor; large lot; excellent location; price $15,000. Owner, 294 Springdale Av., East Orange, N. J.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Lakewood.—House 60 rooms, sun parlor, electric, hydro-therapy baths, large porches. Dr. Joyce, 760 Union St., Brooklyn.

Bogota, 35 minutes out; homestead, 9 rooms, modern improvements; $4,000, your terms. Herrick, Room 450, 5th Av. Building.

Real Estate for Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J. Fifteen fine residences, best locations; want one or two properties only income; owner going to Europe; no brokers. Owner, Z 219 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

An opportunity for strictly private family in good circumstances to take immediate possession beautiful country home situated on estate 16 acres, 368 ft. elevation; 45 minutes from Wall St.; 8 master's bedrooms, 6 baths, garage, &c.; children welcome if they have governess; moderate rent if prompt payments and proper upkeep of premises are assured. Address Red Cross, T 44 Times.

Handsome furnished house, with garage; 2 minutes from Grove St. station. 'Tel 2187 Party J, Orange. Inspection all day Sunday or by appointment. 4 South Maple Av., East Orange, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Desirable two-room, alcove and bath apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished apartment hotel; most desirable neighborhood as to character and accessibility. Address D 221 Times Downtown or telephone (business hours) John 3166 for appointment.

To sublet at a loss, large loft, 1 flight up; elevators. Suitable any business or light manufacturing. Now building. Immediate possession. H. S. Crouch, 30 East 23d St.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,250 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Studios, offices, floors, $10 upwards; all improvements; always open; great location; please inspect; "L" and Subway stations. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Sublet furnished studio duplex 8-room apartment; 3 master's bedrooms; southern exposure; $300 month. Superintendent, 257 West 86th St.

256 West 53d, Near 8th Av.—Four-story building, store, and first floor, suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Saurevein, 382 8th Av.

A newly furnished private office or desk room; all conveniences. Wallace, Marbridge Building, 1,328 Broadway, Room 858.

Small real estate office to rent, furniture for sale, in 42d Street Building. Apply Room 824.

Exceptional accommodation in quiet, well-equipped office, Room 1,128, 5th Av. Bldg., 23d St.

60th, 116 East.—Two large stores and basement; rent reasonable. Apply 235 West 125th.

121 West 42d St.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner; bay show window; electric light; reasonable.

18th St., 60 West.—Very light sixth loft, 3,000 square feet; electric connection; elevator service; steam heat. Apply Janitor.

Part of beautiful furnished office; reasonable. Room 506, 24 East 21st.

High-class furnished apartments, short lease. Clark & De Flores, 30 East 42d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—One or two story building, suitable for candy manufacture in Manhattan or Williamsburg district. G. Cassle & Sons, 280 Mott St.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cts a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. H. B. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To Lease.—Three 5-story flats in 112th St.; also two 5-story flats in 110th St.; both near Lenox Av. Address G. C., 150 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual railway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Lakewood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Two-family house; partly furnished if desired. Owner, 438 63d St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Property very much in need of little cash will sell for $99 each 2 full-sized lots at Jamaica, few blocks from station; one block from trolley; this is giving them away; $10 cash, $10 at once; title guaranteed. J. Marsh, 171 Flatbush Av., Bklyn, N. Y.

Jamaica house; 5c. fare; 7 rooms and bath; improvements; will sell to quick buyer; $400 under cost; easy terms; $150 cash; $17 per month. Box 140 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; terms to suit; for quick or permanent beach home. Oakwood S. I., or Phone New Dorp 1014.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent, suburbs Manhattan, Bronx or nearby Long Island; two single family houses, adjoining; modern; 7 or 8 rooms; good location. Davis, 170 Fifth Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwellings, 114 and 120 West 91st St.; caretaker, premises. Particulars, Fountain, 518 West 36th St.

Large window front dwelling, 816 West 88th St.; foyer hall; fine block. Particulars of Geo. A. Fountain.

60th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,000. Warren & Sullivan, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

All parts of Harlem; 6 and 4 stories; $50 up. Wilcox & Sheffelin, 2,107 7th Av., 125th.

Wanted.

Wanted, 10 or 12 room house; good location for rooming house; near Subway, "L" or R. R., Times, Harlem.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

360 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park, Summer Roof Garden.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $24, $30 up monthly; unfurnished, $12, $15, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rates on lease.

ACCOUNT absence, will rent seven airy, exquisitely appointed FRONT rooms, two baths; running water in bedrooms; two fireplaces; elevator, electricity, books; maid optional; $1,200 season. SPECIAL, $1,500 year. 758 West End Av., (corner 97th.) Apartment 62.

Two rooms, bath; hotel; exclusive; West End and Riverside; Hudson view; owner leaving city; $67.50. 308 West 82d St.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS, completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Riverside Drive, 400.—Six attractive rooms; maid; lavatory; piano; private telephone. Morningside 2285.

86th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; standard service; all night elevator.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high class Hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. 2 rooms and bath $40 month, upward.

Hotel Oxford, 35 East 37th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

45th, 19 East.—Handsomely furnished two, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $65-$85.

54th ST., 140 EAST.—Two rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat, and service.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

BROTHER AND SISTER want clean, well-furnished apartment, four or five rooms, October to May 1st with option for longer if satisfactory; best references given; submit full particulars to J. H. Beaty, Fox 957, New York City.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER.

A four or five room furnished apartment in 70s or 80s, between Central Park West and Broadway; state price and particulars. Z 222 Times Annex.

Small furnished apartment; refined grown family of four; 6th floor; no elevator; best improvements essential; west side above 42d, near 6th Av. elevated. T 46 Times.

Wanted at once, two or three room apartment, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; $45. Write Room 402, Great Northern Hotel.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT.
201 WEST 107TH, COR. BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block, elegant neighborhood; $45; decorated to suit.

6 ROOMS, $1,000.
2 baths; new elevator house; 9th floor; all improvements.
55 West 95th St.

A.—CORNER APARTMENT.

Finest light rooms in one of the most convenient locations in the city; Central Park West and 91st St.; $1,800; two elevators. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 34 William St.

Hamilton Elevator Apartments, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.). Magnificent 4, 6, and 8 rooms; modern; $39 up; inducements. Tel. phone Audubon 2080.

84th St., 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; six light rooms, one bath, two toilets; one and one floor, eight flats rooms, two baths, extra large.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
819-823 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
5-6-7 Rooms. Rent, $800-$900.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 480 FIFTH AV.

Exceptional duplicate apartment eight rooms, bath; delightfully situated, surrounded by lawn, shrubbery; country spot in city; small family; rent, $1,000. 475 West 152d St.

11th St., 27 West.—The Larchmont—High class elevator apartment, eight large all outside rooms, southern exposure; Washington Square section; moderate rental.

358 WEST 51ST ST.

Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable; on premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 480 Fifth Av.

Waverly Place, 106, (next to Washington Square).—Single flat, eight rooms, bath, all improvements; rent reasonable. Inquire janitor.

80th St., 706 West.—Five, six rooms; improvements; $30-$35; exclusive, quiet neighborhood.

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENTS.
504-506 WEST 82D STREET.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Attractive apartments, one and two rooms and bath, with maid service; rooms large and comfortable. 150 West 57th St.

515 AND 523 W. 122D ST.

High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5 and 9 rooms; night service; mail chute; $32-$60.

82 WEST 92D ST.

Choice apt., 7 large rooms; all improv'ts; $50.

76 WEST 92D ST.

9 rooms and bath; first fl.; all impr'v'ts; $45.

Chance for dentist in house with doctor; good location; 468 West 146th St.

86th, 21 West.—Seven large, light rooms; improvements; neighborhood; $50, $60.

To Rent.—Apartments of all sizes. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

86th, 67 West.—Seven unusual rooms; single private house apartment; improvements; $60.

97th, 611 West.—Seven grand rooms; two baths; rent, $50 to $54.

34th, 26 West.—Excellent 2-3 rooms, bath; steam heat; unfurnished; $50 up.

East Side.

788 THIRD AV.
Entire upper part to let, containing twelve rooms and bath; now being renovated; rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

119 East 85th St., at Park Av. 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,200 to $2,000.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

REASONABLE RENTS.
High-class elevator apartments, 2 rooms, $25; 3 rooms, $45; 7 rooms, $85. Tuxedo Court, E. 48, cor. 126th St., Madison Av.

100 EAST 81ST ST., COR. PARK AV.
Seven rooms; modern improvements; $35-$65.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Corner, six and bath; all outside; all improvements; moderate. 130 East 31st St.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath, private house; modern; possession October; $30.

Washington Sq. So., 62.—Studio apts., 3 and 4 rooms and bath; rents, $720 and $1,000.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

4 rooms with all improvements; in private house or nice light-housekeeping apartment. $50 per month; West 72d St. district. Address Small Family, Box 400 Times.

Wanted, floor or apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, 3d to 5th, 42d to 54th, steam heat. T 42 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Cool rooms; private bath; modern conveniences; references.

177TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, in private family; board optional; references.

216T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, baths, steam heat; excellent table.

84TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

35TH ST., 39 EAST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; elevator; references.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 97 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references: table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Beautiful large and single rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

76TH, 49 EAST.—Delightful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood.

86TH, (1,945 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone, Gress.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; telephone, electricity; table guests.

MADISON AV., 180.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Unusual opportunity; secure handsome rooms; phone; home cooking.

18TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.—Fine rooms with every convenience to rent with board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Business gentlemen; two single rooms, adjoining; newly decorated; running water; southern exposure; best transportation; references.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths, electricity; references.

54TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

56TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent board; table guests.

97TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

57TH, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 37 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

71ST ST., 155 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; elegant parlor; suitable doctor.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 204 WEST, (Formerly 14 East 44th.)—Rooms with board; table guests.

72D, 251 WEST.—Newly furnished; every accommodation; attractive rooms, with bath; superior cuisine.

73D, 118 WEST, (the Wilga.)—Very fine suite, suitable 2, 3 gentlemen; also large, small rooms; private bath; Subway, "L," surface cars; excellent table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; reference.

75D, 100 WEST.—Front room; suitable for two gentlemen; large closet; washroom adjoining; references.

74TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive rooms with private bath; first-class table; home comforts; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate rates.

76TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home; table; references; reasonable.

77TH, 119 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; medium room; references; table guests.

78TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

78TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, searoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 130 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests. Schuyler 5610.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent home table; well appointed house; table guests.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; bath; excellent table. Phone 10182 Schuyler.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83TH, 126 WEST.—Large and one medium-sized room; parlor dining; references

83TH, 122 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; German cooking; homelike.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive rooms in refined home; all appointments first class.

86TH, 26 WEST.—Handsome front rooms, single rooms; meals; high-class house.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity, excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private family; few boarders; table guests; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; all home comforts.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, in family; table guests; bus, "L."

97TH, 611 West.—Seven grand rooms; two baths; rent, $50 to $54.

New York State.

Dr. J. B. Knipe, physician and trainer, Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y. City gymnasium, 85 Franklin St.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St.,
EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.
We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, from $25 to $50 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station. 300 trains per day. W. T. READE, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 18 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large and small rooms; reasonable.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

32D ST., (just east of B'way.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; newly furnished; attractive rates.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Gentleman tired of club or hotel life will find comfortable room with bath; breakfast optional.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; connecting bath; southern exposure; private house.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Bright, cool rooms; porcelain bathtubs; gentlemen only; $2.50 up week. Stavens.

59TH, 144 EAST.—Newly decorated rooms; private house; New England family; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 153.—Large, nicely furnished room, suitable for one or two; centrally located.

LEXINGTON AV., 205, (near 25th.)—Well furnished sunny room, bath. 725 M. H.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (Near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 162-180, (34th.)—Small, large, furnished, unfurnished rooms; telephone; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large room, connecting bath; good heat; service; car connections.

West Side.

7TH AV., 28, (near 12th.)—Refined American home, cool porches, rooms; modern conveniences; desirable location; homelike; gentlemen; moderate. Chelsea 9346.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

10TH ST., 48 WEST.—Private house; comfortable room; running water; Southern exposure.

20TH ST., 426 WEST, (opposite Seminary.)—Comfortable furnished rooms, all modern conveniences.

22D, 477 WEST.—Excellent rooms; refinement; privacy; very reasonable; references; Southerners accommodated.

28TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large room; private house; near new Post Office; references.

40TH ST., 60 WEST.—Room with bath; single, en suite; private house; references.

47TH, 114 WEST.—Housekeeping apartments, single, double rooms; hotel equipment. 4541 Bryant.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid large room; private bath; electricity; steam; telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

47TH, 81 WEST.—Large, single front room; electricity; steam heat; fine bath privilege.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also small, cosey room; references.

55TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

55TH ST., 108 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; private house.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Large and small rooms, elegantly furnished; quiet house; bath on every floor; telephone; gentlemen only.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; also other room; moderate.

57TH ST., 155 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms for gentlemen; running water.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; reference.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsome studios; suites; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; phone.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome parlor studio, part time; large and small rooms.

60TH, 22 WEST, (The New York.) Columbus Circle. Single rooms, $8; suites, $10.50 weekly; improvements; hotel service; Subway, "L" one block; $1 daily. Phone 10241 Columbus.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

69TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms; well heated; hot water; six baths; telephone; good service; electricity.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; private baths; steam heat; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large rooms; comfortable, clean; running water; convenient, select location; references.

71ST ST., 155 WEST.—Gentlemen wishing large, light room, private bath; private family; in elegant apartment. Phone Columbus 5476.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large double rooms; beautifully furnished; running water; Subway express.

72D, 245 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement, finest appointments; telephone.

73D, 153 WEST.—Beautiful suite, handsomely furnished; modern conveniences; electricity; owner's residence.

73D, 148 WEST.—Large and small, attractive rooms; Subway; gentlemen; references; telephone. Columbus 4811.

73D, 101 WEST.—Rooms, two beds, running water, shower, electricity, telephone. Doherty.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen; newly decorated; references.

73D, 273 WEST.—Attractive floor; private house for party bachelors; best service.

73D, 173 WEST.—One double and single room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 2,131 Broadway.—Dainty room; fine apartment; reasonable; Subway, "L." Wardell.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Room, suitable one or two; private baths; references required.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, exclusive neighborhood; suitable dancing studio or bachelor apartment. 5858 Col.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large, communicating front rooms; newly furnished; elevator. Apartment 25.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and double, adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Private home; large, furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; first-class service; single, suite; private bath.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; comfortable; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractively furnished, small, medium rooms; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Exceptional room; bath; telephone; electricity; private residence; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor; single room; electricity, telephone; moderate.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Front room; electricity; near bath; everything first class; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; back parlor; doctor or studio; reference.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Large and small rooms for men; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; parlor for physician; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, single and en suite; private bath.

77TH ST., 128 WEST.—Newly, handsomely furnished rooms in refined, private family; parlor suite; suitable for physician or couple.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Newly decorated; telephone, electric light; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $8-$10.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Two minutes to Subway; newly decorated large and small rooms; twin beds; hot water; parquet floors; electric light; telephone; everything new.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms; bath adjoining; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms, refined home; shower baths; 'phone; references.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated. Schuyler 10057.

80TH, 169 WEST.—Tastefully furnished suite; one, two gentlemen; single room; Subway. "L."

81ST ST., 113 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room, with private bath; refined house; all conveniences; moderate rate.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; moderate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Well furnished large rooms, electric lights; southern exposure; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, all conveniences; reasonable. Telephone 3760 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 66 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; rates moderate; excellent table.

83D, near Riverside.—Large, sunny, handsomely furnished room, adjoining bath, in high-class apartment; would rent to gentleman with breakfast; no other boarders. F. D. 2,274 Broadway.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive room; private second floor apartment; dressing room; use of kitchen; $20 monthly; or suite for two business women; references; permanent.

84TH, 263 WEST.—Elevator apartment; outside suite; lavatory; electricity; reasonable. Sixth floor.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Select seven rooms; single, en suite; private apartment. Leslie.

85TH, 74 WEST.—Dainty room, private family; convenient, 86th St. "L;" suitable school teacher or business woman; no other roomers; references. Telephone Schuyler 8326.

85TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; elevator; board; references.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, one, two, or three persons; private dwelling; telephone; Subway station; gentlemen; references.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L;" exclusive neighborhood.

87TH, 319 WEST.—A handsome large room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; running water; refined surroundings.

88TH, 161 WEST.—Sunny front room; one small room; quiet surroundings; conveniences; breakfast.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated; select house; shower baths; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium size; telephone; select house.

92D, 8 WEST.—Three exceptionally pleasant rooms overlooking reservoir; elevator; private family.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; $10; board optional; other rooms.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished and renovated house; sanitary; large, small rooms; private bath; low rates.

93D, 63 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms above parlor; private baths; Subway, "L."

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; newly furnished apartment; front suite; convenient. Higham.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; front basement; board optional; references.

94TH, 262 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private house; private family; gentlemen.

96TH, 11 WEST.—Very attractive, elegantly furnished rooms; suite; private bath; reference.

96TH ST., 50 WEST.—"L" Subway express; only few accommodated; breakfast optional; references.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room facing Broadway; running water; private family; board optional; very reasonable. Apt. 7C.

97TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window; private parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Hunt, 8A.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, adjoining bath, running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; two, three and four outside rooms; exclusive kitchen; modern elevator apartment. Rogers.

97TH, 126 WEST.—One, two, three-room suites, with private baths; new, sumptuous furnishings; $6-$15; telephone; exclusiveness.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; twin beds, bath, electricity; comfortable, smaller rooms; private American home; gentlemen.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; attractive single rooms; adjoining bath.

106D, 128 WEST.—One or two beautiful rooms with dressing room, bath; private house; block Subway, "L"; $8.50, $7.50.

108D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has newly furnished rooms. Telephone suite.

106TH ST., 161 WEST.—Attractive furnished room near bath; apartment; private family. Nolan.

107TH.—TWO ATTRACTIVE FRONT ROOMS; private bath; small family; every convenience. 1,787 Broadway. Telephone 1000 Riverside. Mulnen.

107TH, 239 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, Southern exposure, in elevator apartment with strictly private family. Apartment 55.

109TH, 237 WEST.—Room to reference; business gentleman; phone, Subway. Apt. 1.

110TH, 207 WEST, White's Apt.—Beautiful, large furnished room; three windows, southern exposure; block to Subway and "L." telephone.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric lights; excellent cuisine; reference.

97TH, 300 WEST.—Double, single outside rooms; southern exposure; modern elevator apartment; Subway and elevated; home cooking. Apartment 7 E.

100TH, 252 WEST.—Newly furnished double room; private bath; twin beds; electricity; smaller rooms; American home; superior table; gentlemen.

103TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH ST., 300 WEST. (Corner West End Av.)—Private family; desirable room; all conveniences; home cooking. Knapp.

118TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Large room; private bath; Southern cooking; reasonable.

118TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractively situated, large and small rooms; table guests.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; exceptional meals; business man. Peters.

117TH, 155 WEST, Cor. 7th Av.—Rooms; German board; Jewish family. Gelb.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; suitable two; conveniences; American; reference.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; refined house; home cooking; references; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near B'way Subway and beautiful Riverside; healthiest, prettiest section; The Audubon; only few vacancies left, which we offer to permanent guests who appreciate good service at very reasonable rates. Tel. 2767 Audubon.

ROCHHURST. — Comfortable; year round; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

THE NORWOOD, 174 W. 128th, cor. 7th Av. —Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

THE WOODBURT, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

REFINED AMERICAN lady wishes home between 60th and 90th Sts., 5th and Lexington Avs. Address R. M., 22 South 18th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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Thirty cents a line.

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For Fall and Winter; engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 2161.

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St. George Heights.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

New York State.

Dr. J. B. Knipe, physician and trainer, Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y. City gymnasium, 85 Franklin St.

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THE MARLBOROUGH,
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St.,
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We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, from $25 to $50 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station. 300 trains per day. W. T. READE, Prop.

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Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 18 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large and small rooms; reasonable.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

32D ST., (just east of B'way.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; newly furnished; attractive rates.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Gentleman tired of club or hotel life will find comfortable room with bath; breakfast optional.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; connecting bath; southern exposure; private house.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Bright, cool rooms; porcelain bathtubs; gentlemen only; $2.50 up week. Stavens.

59TH, 144 EAST.—Newly decorated rooms; private house; New England family; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 153.—Large, nicely furnished room, suitable for one or two; centrally located.

LEXINGTON AV., 205, (near 25th.)—Well furnished sunny room, bath. 725 M. H.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (Near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 162-180, (34th.)—Small, large, furnished, unfurnished rooms; telephone; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large room, connecting bath; good heat; service; car connections.

West Side.

7TH AV., 28, (near 12th.)—Refined American home, cool porches, rooms; modern conveniences; desirable location; homelike; gentlemen; moderate. Chelsea 9346.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

10TH ST., 48 WEST.—Private house; comfortable room; running water; Southern exposure.

20TH ST., 426 WEST, (opposite Seminary.)—Comfortable furnished rooms, all modern conveniences.

22D, 477 WEST.—Excellent rooms; refinement; privacy; very reasonable; references; Southerners accommodated.

28TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large room; private house; near new Post Office; references.

40TH ST., 60 WEST.—Room with bath; single, en suite; private house; references.

47TH, 114 WEST.—Housekeeping apartments, single, double rooms; hotel equipment. 4541 Bryant.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid large room; private bath; electricity; steam; telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

47TH, 81 WEST.—Large, single front room; electricity; steam heat; fine bath privilege.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also small, cosey room; references.

55TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

55TH ST., 108 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; private house.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Large and small rooms, elegantly furnished; quiet house; bath on every floor; telephone; gentlemen only.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; also other room; moderate.

57TH ST., 155 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms for gentlemen; running water.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; reference.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsome studios; suites; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; phone.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome parlor studio, part time; large and small rooms.

60TH, 22 WEST, (The New York.) Columbus Circle. Single rooms, $8; suites, $10.50 weekly; improvements; hotel service; Subway, "L" one block; $1 daily. Phone 10241 Columbus.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

69TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms; well heated; hot water; six baths; telephone; good service; electricity.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; private baths; steam heat; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large rooms; comfortable, clean; running water; convenient, select location; references.

71ST ST., 155 WEST.—Gentlemen wishing large, light room, private bath; private family; in elegant apartment. Phone Columbus 5476.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large double rooms; beautifully furnished; running water; Subway express.

72D, 245 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement, finest appointments; telephone.

73D, 153 WEST.—Beautiful suite, handsomely furnished; modern conveniences; electricity; owner's residence.

73D, 148 WEST.—Large and small, attractive rooms; Subway; gentlemen; references; telephone. Columbus 4811.

73D, 101 WEST.—Rooms, two beds, running water, shower, electricity, telephone. Doherty.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen; newly decorated; references.

73D, 273 WEST.—Attractive floor; private house for party bachelors; best service.

73D, 173 WEST.—One double and single room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 2,131 Broadway.—Dainty room; fine apartment; reasonable; Subway, "L." Wardell.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Room, suitable one or two; private baths; references required.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, exclusive neighborhood; suitable dancing studio or bachelor apartment. 5858 Col.

75TH, 102 WEST.—

NEBRASKAN BRINGS GREETINGS TO CITY

First Cargo Ship Through the Panama Canal Loaded with West Coast Products.

CAPTAIN VISITS CITY HALL

Received by the Acting Mayor and City Officials, Who Are Afterward Entertained on His Ship.

Capt. George Knight of the steamship Nebraskan, the first ship to carry a cargo of California products from San Francisco to this city by the Panama Canal route, called upon Acting Mayor George McAneny at the City Hall yesterday and was warmly received by Mr. McAneny and a committee of city officials, business men, and army and navy officers. Capt. Knight bore a letter from Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco to the Mayor of New York and messages from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association.

The letter and the messages contained greetings from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast States, and expressions of rejoicing on the bringing closer together of the two seaboards through the completion of the canal. Acting Mayor McAneny made a brief speech in response to the letter from the San Francisco Mayor, and Seth Low, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce responded in behalf of that organization and the Merchants' Association. Mr. McAneny said in part:

While we turn with regret to the woeful happenings on the other side of the sea, let us hope at least that the time of distress will be brief, and that the commerce of the world, now interrupted in the freedom of its progress, will soon quite literally find its way from ocean to ocean in days of universal peace.

As Acting Mayor I thank you for the letter of greeting you bring to me from the Mayor of San Francisco, and on behalf of the people of New York City I express the hope that your successful voyage is to be the beginning of a steady and flourishing sea traffic that will link the two cities—in fact, the peoples of our two great coasts—in bonds of lasting and ever-closer friendship.

Mr. McAneny also sent a telegram to Mayor Rolph congratulating him and the City of San Francisco upon the safe passage of the first ship from that port through the canal. The message to the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association read in part:

The steamship Nebraskan has been chosen by the people of San Francisco as their official messenger to carry a message of congratulation and good will to the citizens of the Atlantic Coast.

As this vessel passes through the Panama Canal, the greatest engineering achievement of the world, it will represent the annihilation through American genius, pluck, and energy of over seven thousand miles distance, and will bring our respective coasts that much closer together commercially.

The Nebraskan is loaded with the products of the great State of California for your citizens, but she has a greater load, consisting of the good wishes of our citizens for the closer binding together of the two dominating sections of our great nation, the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the ships of both coasts and of the world will hereafter freely mingle in the pursuit of the peaceful conquest of the world by commerce and intercourse.

Following the reception at the City Hall Acting Mayor McAneny and the committee escorted Capt. Knight to the police boat Patrol, which took the party to the Nebraskan, where refreshments were served. Among those on the Reception Committee were Borough Presidents Mathewson and Connolly, City Chamberlain Bruere, Bridge Commissioner Kracke, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Health Commissioner Goldwater, Police Commissioner Woods, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, Raymond Ingersoll, Brooklyn Commissioner of Parks; William Williams, Water Commissioner; Alderman Henry H. Curran, and Capt. Albert Gleaves, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

COURT REPROVES LAWYERS.

Tells Them It Is Their Duty to be on Hand When Cases Are Called.

Judge Wadhams in General Sessions threatened yesterday to call the attention of the Bar Association to the repeated absence of attorneys in criminal cases which have been set down on the calendar. When, upon the calling of the calendar, no response was heard in five successive cases, Judge Wadhams said:

"Gentlemen of the bar, I want you to understand that it is your duty to be present in court to look after the interests of clients for whom you are to appear. Some of these cases have been called six or seven times. It is not right for the attorneys to be absent. If this sort of practice continues, I will bring the matter to the attention of the Bar Association and see if they cannot remedy it."

ANSWERS MRS. BOISSEVAIN.

Film Concern Says She Is a Swede, Ineligible to Practice Law.

The Sociological Research Film Corporation, which Mrs. Eugene Boissevain sued for $1,000 legal fees in connection with the crusade against displaying the pictures called "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic," filed its answer to the suit yesterday. It contends that Mrs. Boissevain cannot sue for legal fees because she is not eligible to practice law in this State, being a native of Sweden.

This may surprise Mrs. Boissevain, who is proud of her American descent, but S. C. Sugarman, counsel for the defendant, says that when a woman marries she belongs to her husband's country as the one her husband hails from. He also says that Mr. Boissevain is a Swede, that he never became naturalized and that, so far as is known, he never declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. The court is asked to dismiss the suit.

O'SHAUGHNESSY CHECK SUIT

Judgment for $621 Filed Against Former Charge d'Affaires.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, formerly Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the City of Mexico, who was recently appointed Secretary to the American Embassy at Vienna, has just had a judgment for $621.15, principal and interest, filed against him in the City Court. The plaintiff was Nettie Eisenberg, who said that Mr. O'Shaughnessy drew a check on Feb. 23, 1913, on the Harriman National Bank for $1,000, payable to K. Bauman. Payments aggregating $500 had been made, the complaint said, on Dec. 5, 1913, and Jan. 20, 1914.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said in his answer that the check was given with the understanding that it was neither to be deposited nor used without his consent, and that the consideration was actually less than the amount he had already paid. Just what the consideration was did not appear in the complaint or in the answer.

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Frohman star, wearing our new soft hat—
THE CRITERION
Truly Warren

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2 P. M. Sat. 43-44th. Daily Mats. at 2. Best Seats $1
"Excels itself." —N. Y. Herald.
Verdict On the New Production
WARS OF THE WORLD
Get Your Seats Early for the Two Performances Today, or Get Left.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thes. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today $1.50
New, Original Play. THE BLUDGEON By Paul Armstrong

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE 3RD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today 2:15.
PEG O' MY HEART
500 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
Kitty MacKay with MOLLIE McINTYRE and Original Company.

CASINO Beginning Mon. Eve., Sept. 14
FRITZI SCHEFF
—in—
PRETTY MRS. SMITH
SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Mat. Tom'w (Thur.) Evenings at 8. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1914

SHUBERT Thes., 44th, W. of B'way Tonight at 8:15
A New Play, with Music. MISS DAISY
Cast includes Florence Mackie, Alice Hageman, Anna Wheaton, Joseph Herbers, Donald McDonald and MAE MURRAY.

COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Tomorrow Eve.
A New Comedy Drama, A MODERN GIRL

MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Av. TONIGHT AT 8.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2. ALL SEATS 25c & 50c.
NIGHT PRICES, 25c TO $1.00.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF THE TRIUMPHANT STORY OF LOVE AND WAR.
THE STORY OF THE ROSARY
By WALTER HOWARD.
ENTIRE ENGLISH PRODUCTION AND COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED.
"Better than 'The Whip.'" —N. Y. Times.

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:15 P. M. Mat. Today | PHONE BRYANT 46
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON
ALL AGREE THAT
UNDER COVER
IS THE GENUINE TRIUMPH OF 1914.
U. C.
UNDER COVER NOW

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th. St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Saturday, 2:20.
"Another Triumph for John Drew."
JOHN DREW
in "A COMEDY THAT WILL MAKE YOU FORGET THE WAR."—HERALD.
THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND
by Dario Nicodemi and Michael Morton.

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Tomorrow.
Season's First Big Comedy Triumph!
"The most delightful French play we have had this season."—Alan Dale.
THE New Comedy BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
with CHARLES CHERRY, ANN MURDOCK, ERNEST LAWFORD, MRS. WHIFFEN and Others.
By the Authors of "LOVE WATCHES."

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN
GIRL FROM UTAH

FULTON, West 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HUDSON W. 44th St. Mat. TODAY (Pop.) Evs. 8:30.
A Detective Comedy by THE LAST WEEKS
DUMMY

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Orchestra & Chorus.
Fourth Month CABIRIA

GRAND OP. HOUSE, 8th Ave., 23d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today 25 & 50c.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

New Amsterdam THEATRE, W. 42d St. OPENING
MONDAY, SEPT. 14TH. SEATS TOMORROW.
THE KLAW & ERLANGER Present A New Drama by Austin Strong.
DRAGON'S CLAW
DIRECTION HENRY MILLER

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sun.) 9:30. OPEN ALL YEAR in the Aerial Gardens (Atop New Amsterdam Theatre). Phone 3693 Bryant.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. FIRST MAT. TODAY 2:15.
A LAUGHING TRIUMPH!
ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS SUCCESS
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
GIVES NEW YORK'S FUNNY BONE A NEW TICKLE
by Roi Cooper Megrue & Walter Hackett.
SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

ELTINGE 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. First Matinee Saturday at 2:20.
TONIGHT AT 8:20.
INNOCENT An Original Play IN 4 ACTS with Pauline Frederick

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
A. H. WOODS presents LEW FIELDS IN A NEW COMEDY.
THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
A New American Comedy CORDELIA BLOSSOM
by George Randolph Chester & Lillian Chester

CANDLER THEATRE WEST 42nd Street. Telephone 6344 Bryant.
Evs. 8:20. Matinee TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
(By Arrangement with ARTHUR HOPKINS)
THE NEW PLAY "ON TRIAL" Biggest Hit in 25 Years
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BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., 3 Ave. Evs. 25 to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c.
BROADWAY'S BIGGEST DRAMATIC SUCCESS. TODAY

LONGACRE Last Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. | SYLVESTER SCHAFFER, Harry Fox & Yansci Dolly, Belle Blanche, Laddie Cliff
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

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Daily Mat. 25c.

CENTURY SEASON OPENS NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 14. Mon. & Tues. Nights. | OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST.
First Wk, "ROMEO and JULIET" & "CARMEN." 4 Perf'm's each. Seats on sale for First Ten Weeks. Box Office Open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. RED CROSS BENEFIT.

JARDIN DE DANSE | NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2
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NEW THEATRE, West 125th St. Mat. Daily.
Burlesque De Luxe—ALL REEVES & 30th BEAUTY SHOW

STRAND Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M., 10-50c. | Dustin Farnum in "The Virginian" Strand Orch. & Quartette. Nat. Wk. 'Burning Daylight'

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The Three-Part Detective Drama, "413." Four-Part Comedy, "The Wife(k)some Widow."

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Matinee Today | BURLESQUE | SPORTS

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Sept. 14—Opening Regular Season.
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Next Week—TODAY. Seats Thursday.

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To those who appreciate supreme artistic beauty combined with good taste, as the environment in which to dine, Churchill's will especially appeal. Newly decorated and refurnished, Churchill's is regarded as New York's most beautiful restaurant.

To meet the demands of its critical clientele, Churchill's has created a new era in a la carte service in a cuisine accorded to be the superior of any in New York.

And, similarly, its Cabaret Unique has struck a new and superior note in restaurant entertainment, presented every evening from seven to one.

With New York's most critical contingent of dancing folk, Churchill's handsome and spacious ballroom is extremely popular.

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Only 5 minutes from Borough Hall subway station. Convenient, accessible, and yet rentals are from 30 to 40 per cent less than you would pay for a similar apartment in New York.

Superior a la carte service in the restaurant. Special half portions and club breakfasts. Moderate prices.

Unfurnished room and bath, $25 per month. Two rooms and bath with view of harbor, $75 per month. Other suites up to $250 per month. No inside rooms. Private bath with each bedroom. Come and see the Standish Arms.

Take Subway to Borough Hall—then down Montague street to Columbia Heights.

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Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
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LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up.
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
SINGLE ROOM AND BATH (per year) $540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year) $720
2 ROOMS, OR 2 BATHS (per year) $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8370—Morningside.

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d & 74th Streets.

17 STORIES. 1400 ROOMS.
Largest and coolest transient and family hotel in New York City.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON RIVER
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, beautifully, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, five to ten rooms, including refrigeration, electric light, with or without full hotel service, or unfurnished by the year, with or without full hotel service.
Non-housekeeping apartments furnished or unfurnished.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day. Double rooms and bath, $4.00 per day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Restaurant de Luxe (remodelled and redecorated) opens Saturday. Dancing from 10:30 till closing.
CUISINE UNSURPASSED, MODERATE PRICES.
Thes Dansant opens in the Fountain Room, Tuesday, September 15th, from 4:30 to 6, under direction of Mr. William Wilson and Miss Risdrough.
FRANK W. HARRIMAN, GUSTAV OBENDORFER, Lessees & Managers.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.
Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9.) Maryland, (In the Grille) $1.25
DANCING
PRIZE DANCING CONTEST EVERY FRIDAY EVENING

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts.
Superior Six-course Luncheon 75c.
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RECTOR'S 40th St., Broadway & 7th Ave.
Delicious Cold Specialties
America's Coolest Ball Room

ELEVEN EAST 45th St.
New York
APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE
Restaurant a la Carte
SAME MANAGEMENT
The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL GRENOBLE
86TH STREET & 7TH AV.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Under New Management. Refurnished and renovated. Exclusive family and transient hotel. Rooms with bath, $1.50 per day. Parlor Bedroom and Bath, $18 upward, per week.
special rates by week, month, or season.
L. L. ROSPIM, Manager.